The ALUMNI-TRIANGLE

Vol. 3 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1908 No. 5

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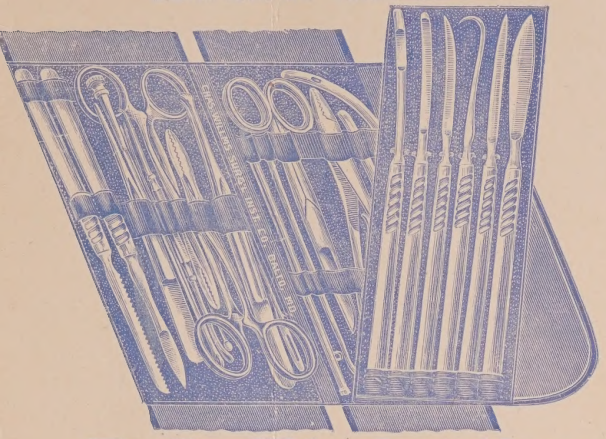

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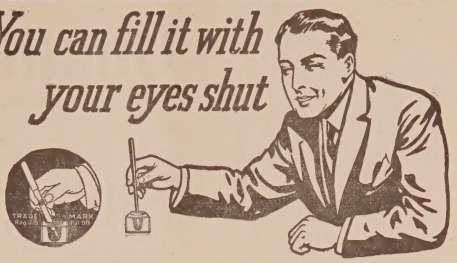

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The ALUMNI-TRIANGLE

The Best of Everything and Plenty of It

Vol. 3 BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1908 No. 5

THE TREATMENT OF GENERAL SUPPURATIVE PERITONITIS

By Robert W. Johnson, A. B., M. D., Professor Principles and Practice of Surgery, Baltimore Medical College, Fellow of American Surgical Association, Fellow of Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association,&c., &c.—Read Before Baltimore City Medical Society, January 3, 1908.

When Xenophon, as far back as 400 B. C., described the wanderings and repulses of the Greeks in their great march to the sea, he gave a parallel to the march, halt and repulses of Medicine and Surgery in the treatment of peritonitis, a terra incognita for centuries and still a borderland of mystery and too often of death. Our way has been marked by headstones rather than milestones, but at last we seem to be emerging from the woods, and, like the Greeks, may shout, "The sea! The sea!" None but a skilled anatomist can trace the peritoneum in its recesses, but we can all appreciate the extent of this great serous cavity when we think that were it spread out, it would cover as large a surface as the skin, with a vastly greater power of absorption, as we know to our sorrow. This sac covers in nearly every abdominal and pelvic organ, as well as the parietes, and has but the openings of the Fallopian tubes. The manner of its envelopment may be appreciated from Morris' description: "The peritoneum is a serous membrane and is indentical with other like-named membranes which are less complicated in their disposition. It differs in no essential particular from the pleura or from the simple vaginal sheath of a tendon. In all there is practically a closed sac of thin membrane which is so disposed as to both line a cavity and to invest the structures which encroach upon that cavity." (Human Anat., Morris, p. 1045.) Imagine all the viscera to have vanished from the abdominal cavity; a great space would exist, bounded above by the diaphragm, below by the pelvic floor, and in front and behind by the abdominal parietes. This space would be evenly lined by the peritoneum in the form of a simple closed sac. As the viscera reappeared they would emerge as it were from the posterior wall of the belly, and would project into the cavity of the abdomen. In so doing they would push before them the peritoneum, lining the posterior wall of the cavity, and would each in time become invested by the displaced membrane. All the abdominal viscera are outside the peritoneal cavity, although they are obviously within the abdominal space. The peritoneal sac remains entirely empty, and its wall, with the exception of the Fallopian orifices, is unbroken. That part of the simple sac which lines the anterior abdominal parietes is practically the only part which retains its original connections undisturbed. One main function of a serous membrane (as in a joint) is to minimize the effect of friction. Those viscera which are exposed to most movement, such as the small intestines, are the most completely invested by the smooth membrane; those which remain fixed, such as the kidney, are only casually invested," (Idem, 1046). This great absorbing expanse, capable of taking up the body's weight in twenty-four hours "is not equally susceptible," says Piersol—(Human Anatomy, p. 1754), "to traumatism or to infection on both its surfaces or in all its parts."

The external areolar or "wrong side" (a metaphor used likening the peritoneum to paper on the wall) may be extensively separated from the subjacent structures as in the extra peritoneal approach to the ureter or to the common iliac artery or may be in contact for a long time with an inflamed or suppurating surface (as in perineal or other retro-peritoneal abscess) without danger to the meso-thelial or free surface of the membrane, and with but little risk of the supervention of peritonitis. On the other hand, a small penetrating wound made with a dirty instrument will probably set up a diffuse and perhaps a fatal inflammation. The parietal is less easily inflamed than the viscera, and pelvic-peritonitis, para-appendicitis, or para-colic peritonitis is less dangerous than peritonitis beginning among the shifting coils of intestine. The anatomical sources of peritoneal infection may, therefore, be arranged approximately in the order of gravity as follows by Fowler, himself, an authority on and a victim of appendicitis (a) perforations or wounds of the small intestine:

(b) Perforations or wounds of the stomach or large intestine;

(c) Perforations or wounds of other viscera, including kidney, ureter, bladder, pancreas, and the bile passages;

(d) Entrance of bacteria by continuous growth, through inflamed gastro-intestinal walls;

(e) Bacterial migration thrugh strangulated intestine;

(f) Infection through Fallopian tubes;

(g) Wounds of the abdominal wall.

While speaking of the anatomical prognosis, experience has shown us that penetrating wounds abovethe umbilicus after fasting are less harmful than below thatregion, that an antero posterio wound gives more hope than a transverse or oblique

bullet track, for reasons that are more or less axiomatic, and that, too, in spite of its proximity to the diaphragm, a region whose lymphatics, Fowler has so wisely taught us to avoid, by his post-operative position. Of course, a localized inflammation anywhere, with a tendency to form walls protecting the peritoneum, is far less dangerous than a spreading peritonitis even in the less fatal zones. Again, the character of the infection has a great deal to do with the outlook, for we recognize no real peritonitis without the presence of bacteria, there or thereabout; and idiopathy is another plea of guilt to ignorance, though more euphonic. I say the source of infection must be considered. Staphylococci are less baneful than streptococci; pneumococci than colon bacilli; gonococci than tubercle bacilli. Indeed, streptococci are often so virulent that the patient may die of acute septic peritonitis before suppuration takes place, due to the absorption of the fulminating toxines before pus can be formed by their action on the phagocytes which do not arrive in quantities before the patient dies.

I will not weary you with the differential diagnosis of the various kinds of peritonitis, but let me quote a graphic and condensed description by Da Costa (Modern Surgery; p. 868), of a general suppurative peritonitis, simply to recall pictures which those who have seen will not wholly forget:

"Chilliness or a rigor is common, followed by fever, the temperature rising to 102 or 104 deg. Fahr.; pain is intense and is accentuated by motion and pressure; the attitude of the patient is assumed to relieve pain (he lies upon his back, with the shoulders raised and the thighs drawn up); there are vomiting, obstinate constipation and rigidity of the abdominal walls, followed by distention when the intestines become paretic from septic poisoning. The pulse is rapid; is at first wiry, but may become gaseous. The constipation may be due either to tympanitic distention or to the shock and toxemia inhibiting intestinal peristalsis. Vomiting is frequent. In perforation gas often passes into the peritoneal cavity, and it may obscure the liver dullness; in tympanites without perforation the liver is apt to be pushed up and its dulness often remains, but on a higher level. Pus unconfined by adhesions will gravitate to the most dependent part of peritoneal cavity."

My object is that this paper is not to dwell on the anatomy, etiology or symptoms of suppurative peritonitis, interesting as each subject may be, but to call attention to late improvements in the treatment which are not recognized or described in the most modern text books of practice, which if the practitioner of medicine follows, I fear will not advance his treatment to the present date of surgical knowledge by as much as a decade. Suppurative peritonitis—in fact, all peritonitis, is a surgical disease, and should be treated as such by men versed in the means modern surgery provides. Take such modern authors as Anders, who says in his "Practice of Medicine," 1907; p. 960: "Surgical measures are recommended by most writers in the treatment of generalized peritonitis, although it is more generally conceded that in cases due to mild infection by the gonococcus, teh colon bacillus and pneumococcus, nothing is to be gained by this operation." He then goes on to mention the opium treatment and salines, saying, "By increasing the peristaltic movement they diminish the danger of peritoneal adhesion." Calomel is also advocated as a preliminary to the saline treatment. Nothnagel's Encyclopedia, 1907, edited by Rolleston, F. R. C. S., of England, and Stengel, of Philadelphia, p. 830, says, "The medical practitioner's chief aim in an acute diffuse peritonitis, must be to act from a prophylactic point of view, and when the disease is fully developed to insist on quiet and the administration of opium." Later he admits that surgery holds out some hope. Thus we see that both, by their own confessions and antique methods show that peritonitis is not a medical disease, but should at its recognition be given the benefit of surgical treatment and surgical advice.

In order to appreciate the steps by which the treatment of peritonitis has emerged from desperate, unsatisfactory and stupefying methods to a point where now there seems to be a real rift in the cloud that overshadowed it, let us look at the stages of its development.

The ancients had great respect for the peritoneum and seldom tampered with it, except when such operations as hernia or ascites called for active measures. Some of them considered it a nervous membrane, others a tendinous one, and fierce were the differences in professional circles as to the propriety of tapping an ascitic patient the opponents of the operation declaring it did no good and that the soul escaped with the fluid. (Histoire de la Medicine.—Sprengel, vol. IX., p. 136.)

Coming down to the middle of the last century, listen to this treatment by as competent a surgeon as Colles (Surgical Lectures, p. 136), who could not rid himself of the baneful teaching of that leech Razzori: "You bleed him immediately again; you direct the abdomen to be fomented or rubbed with warm oil. After free bleeding has been practiced and an impression made on the disease, you should give calomel and opium in doses of three grains of calomel every three or four hours; your clyster now will empty the large intestine and give a stimulus to the small intestines likewise to act and you may order a gentle laxative by the mouth. Do not too readily yield to despair in one of these cases, for it sometimes happens that after all the surgeon's hopes are gone the patient suddenly improves and recovers completely. With the gradual—and I say gradual advisedly—reaction against the blood-letting methods in exhaustive diseases the controlling of pain was considered the "sumum bonum." Alonzo Clark, of New York, introduced his opium treatment of peritonitis, and here is a sample of it:

"This is one of the cases treated successfully by Prof. Alonzo Clark. The patient took within the first twenty-six hours, of opium and the sulphate of morphia, a quantity equivalent to 106 grains of opium; in the second twenty-four hours she took 472 grains; on the third day 236 grains; on the fourth day 120 grains; on the fifth day 54 grains; on the sixth 22 grains, and on the seventh 8 grains, after which the

treatment was suspended. In one week, then, over 1,000 grains." (Flint's Practice of Medicine, 1886, p. 570.)

I can well recall some of my own experiences in the late 70's, when as a student I was called on to watch at night with other doctors' patients. I remember once sitting quietly by a lovely victim of appendicitis (probably), with general peritonitis following. There she lay, without much pain, very drowsy, muttering delirium, belly distended, hippocratic face, etc., and then we all did nothing but give opium. It kept her quiet, very quiet at last. We shall see later that we use it to prevent the spread of infection and to quiet pain. But it is subsidary and not to be used in such stupendous doses, nor until a diagnosis is made. The pendulum now swung to the other side—instead of putting the bowel in splints of opium it was thought wise by Tait to keep it hustling—to use a Western phrase. This was based on the toxine theory and his idea was to hurry the toxines as fast as made from the peritoneal cavity by repeated doses of salts and their resultant evacuations. Epsom and Rochelle salts were given in dram doses every hour, and this action was supplemented by enemata of turpentine. Whatever good effect this treatment had in the way of prophylaxis, as a curative measure, it seems little less than barbarous with our present light. Besides, the above medical means, surgical methods now became popular. Opening the abdominal cavity, searching for the cause, whether it were appendicitis or perforation or gangrene, removing it at any cost, eviscerating the patient, washing out the abdominal cavity with gallons of salt water solution, either continuously or intermittingly, rubbing off the protective lymph by gauze sponges from each coil of intestine, breaking up adhesions and leaving fresh raw surfaces for further absorption, all had their advocates and were sometimes followed by sporadic cures, but we could feel no security nor could we look on peritonitis as anything less than a desperate condition; in fact, so unsatisfactory were the results that the pendulum was swinging again toward opium and starvation, and operation only in exceptional cases on account of the fatal shock attending on what we might call the "rough house" rather than the "toilet" of the intestines.

"Previous to 1900 the surgical treatment of diffuse septic peritonitis was attended by results which tended neither to establish it as a method of choice nor to furnish an agreeable retrospect for those of us who now know better, with a mortality rate appoaching 100 per cent. These cases were viewed with dismay by the surgeon." (Knott: Annals of Surgery, July, 1905.)

In 1900 Fowler, of Brooklyn, acting on the researches of Muscatello, who demonstrated the lymphatics of the peritoneum preponderate in the diaphragmatic region, towards which there is a normal flow of lymph, conceived the idea of calling gravity to our aid against absorption and placing the patient in a semi-upright position, he found that the septic fluids tended to gravitate away from the absorbing surface of the diaphragm and collect in the pelvic region, where experience has shown us that peritonitis is not so virulent.

Hence the Fowler position—one important item in the present treatment of disease.

While the last word in the treatment of diffuse suppurative peritonitis has not been said, nor will be for years, still such wonderful results have been accomplished of late, reducing the death rate from 70 or 80 per cent down to 10 per cent or less, that I feel quite justified in bespeaking your attention, especially those of you in general practice, whose treatment may be guided somewhat by the recent or earlier text books on practice, which I have shown earlier in this paper, are quite archaic in treatment.

Le Conte (Annals of Surgery, Feb., 1906) gives the following resume of the present treatment, in which, as he says, there has been an elective process from older methods and the best points selected. To Murphy, of Chicago, is due the assembling of technique, influenced by his wise judgment and the genius with which he handles abdominal problems:

First. In removing the cause of the peritonitis the less the peritoneal surfaces are handled the better, for nature has thrown out protecting lymph which inhibits the absorption of toxic substances, and in handling such surfaces there is danger of bruising and rubbing off the lymph, opening up a new avenue for absorption an infection. Therefore, Murphy believes that no attempt should be made to sponge the peritoneal surfaces or to wipe off any lymph that may be found, as such manipulation would increase the danger of septic absorption.

Second. When the patient is placed in the Fowler position the fluids in the peritoneal cavity will tend to gravitate towards the pelvis, and in addition the action of the diaphragm during respiration will help to pump the fluids in that direction, making drainage of the lowest part of the pelvis with a tube very important. If there is sufficient fluid in the pelvis to fill the tube, each excursion of the diaphragm will pump a certain amount. It must be remembered that it is not the quantity of fluid present which is harmful, but rather the extent of the peritoneal surface which comes in contact with it, so that a quart of pus contained in a round cavity would be less dangerous than an ounce thinly coated over the peritoneal surface.

Third. It is well known that patients with a diffuse septic peritonitis stand a short operation well, but a prolonged one badly; therefore, when all one's energy is directed to at once removing the cause of the peritonitis, and all other procedures except drainage eliminated, an operation can be speedily completed, on an average, perhaps, in six or eight minutes. This naturally permits of a minimum amount of anaesthetic, thereby directly decreasing the chances of shock and vomiting after operation.

Fourth. The advantages of the Fowler position are so well recognized now that it only needs to be mentioned.

Fifth. Murphy's method of introducing large quantities of water into the rectum is novel. He inserts a nozzle containing three or four openings into the anus to which is attached a rubber tube leading to a bag. This bag is filled with water and elevated but a few inches above the plane of

the rectum, the idea being that the water shall just trickle into the rectum not much faster than absorption takes place. In this way from a pint to a quart of water should be allowed to trickle in during an hour, the process being a continuous one and the flow so regulated that no accumulation of fluid takes place in the bowel. In other words, an attempt is made to run the water in as fast as it is absorbed. The object of having more than one outlet in the nozzle is that in case flatus accumulates in the rectum it will pass out through one of the openings in the tube, while the others continue to discharge the water into the rectum. When it is desirable to stop the flow of water the tube is disconnected from the nozzle, the latter remaining in the anus, thereby avoiding irritation to the anus by the constant removal and at the same time facilitating the passage of flatus. By this method large quantites of water will be absorbed within the first few hours of the operation. This absorption does two things: First—It reverses the current of lymph in the peritoneal lymphatics so that instead of absorption taking place from the peritoneal surface the mouths of the lymphatics pour out fluid, bathing the peritoneum with this free discharge. The posture, together with the action of the diaphragm, constantly sends this fluid downward to the pelvis, washing away the infectious material from the peritoneum in its descent, and escaping from the pelvis through the drainage tube. Second—The free absorption of the fluid from the rectum stimulates the heart and kidneys, and largely increases the amount of urine passed, eliminating through this channel the septic material which has gained entrance to the circulation. After the ordinary abdo mina section in a non-septic case the average amount of urine secreted in the first twenty-four hours is perhaps 15 ounces and in the presence of sepsis it is apt to be even less. In the first case that I shall report this evening more than 60 ounces of urine was secreted in the first twenty-six hours.

Sixth—Stopping all food and liquid by mouth will check, peristalsis and prevent the dissemination of septic material by peristalic movements. The absorption of large quantities of fluid by rectum is quite sufficient to sustain the patient for forty-eight hours or more, but if the condition of the patient is so precarious that food seems a necessity, small quantities of it can be run into the rectum with the water.

Under this method Murphy reported 33 cases, with but one death, and the list of successes grows daily.

Personally I have seen and treated a limited number of diffuse or general peritonitis cases most satisfactorily by this method. It has taken the despair out of this disease, as antitoxin did out of diphtheria, and has relegated it to about the same category as diphtheria under antitoxin treatment. I heartily commend it to you for its simplicity, ease of performance, physiological basis, and lastly and most convincingly its life-saving results.

⚜

A man who is riding on an ass is not necessarily down on himself.

A PHASE OF STUDENT LIFE, PRESENTED IN THE CONCRETE

By E. O. Arnold, '09

It is often cited that our greatest men have attained to greatness by dint of unremitting toil, performed under stress of stern necessity, and oftimes in the face of dire adversity. Then let us assume, for the sake of personal consolation, that they would not have been daunted by occupations such as those of street car conductors, chauffeurs, waiters, farmers, pop-corn hucksters, coal miners, moving picture fakirs, or even book agents and aluminum pedlers.

The student that is thrown on his own resources has little time to search out a position; his desires, his tastes, his acts, even his thoughts, are hard-pressed by his necessities—and his landlady; and he is forced to grasp the first (let me call it) opportunity.

It was while walking down the street ruminating over these very conditions, with my eye peeled by the bye for *my* chance, that I espied this sign in a shop window:

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It struck me as being the finest inducement to do something that could present itself to a man; so I entered. There stood a man demonstrating how the mop worked. And it worked to perfection. All that was needed was water, soap, three buckets, and the mop. In the first bucket were water and soap; the second contained clean water; and the third was to receive the dirty water. The mop was like one of these rubber window-cleaners, only there was a rubber on either side and a tank in the middle. You took the soap suds from the pail with the tank and spread it over the floor; then you played with the mop by chasing it all around the room, into the corners and out again, working all the dirty suds toward the center of the floor. Then turning the mop over you scooped all the dirty water up into the tank again with the second rubber, where it was held by a valve. This was the trick that appealed to me as likely to win the heart of every house-wife and induced me then and there to sign a contract with the "Workless Mop Co." and purchase an agent's outfit.

The following morning I reached the next village and started out with a mop on my shoulder to exchange it for money. I had studied well my spiel; so picking out a comfortable-looking house in a respectable neighborhood of respectable appearance I advanced, feeling full of confidence, and knocked boldly on the door. A lady came out with her sleeves rolled up to her elbows and her hands and arms covered with dough. Her hair was tied in a knot on the top of her head and there was a look of ill-omened query that ended in a pugnacious jolt somewhere about her jaw.

I did not give her time to apologize for her appearance, but started in at once with my spiel—which I had forgotten. It passed through my mind, however, that it was necessary to sling a little soft soap, press my business and deliver the goods; so I said: "Good morning, my dear young lady; you are certainly feeling well and look charming. I have come to mop your floor and demonstrate to you that mopping, which you have heretofore considered a task, is now a pleasure. This is one of the many inventions that are to do away with labor, save beauty and health and restore the knees. There is no work, no smoke, no smell; just a little push, and it goes like——" There was a loud *bang!* and my reflection in the glass on the outside of the door was staring at me in amazement.

When a mule kicks you, you can sell the mule and watch to see him kick some one else; when a dog bites you, you can bury him without honor; when a man insults you, you either have the satisfaction of knocking him down or knowing you can't do it; but when a woman, with a face like a raw egg and a "do" to her hair that reminds you of something other than the curl on a chocolate cream, draws her neck up into a stiff kink and slams a door in your face, what in the world are you going to do?

There was not enough starch left in me, after that encounter, to do a home-laundered collar. I ambled off the porch out onto the sidewalk. A worm had more back-bone than there was left in me. My castles in the air vanished, and I became ashamed of the mop that a few moments before was prized so highly; so I walked around the corner out of sight of that house, sat down and thought some strange thoughts.

A young man came along on the opposite side of the street with a case under his arm. He walked boldly up to the door of a fine-looking house, knocked, hid his case around to the side of the door, and waited for the lady. She came, and he engaged her in what seemed to be a very pleasant conversation, then reached down, picked up the case, and entered the house. I watched him do this at a number of houses; so I knew his business must be something of the same nature as mine; and he seemed to be doing something. Anyway I must be up and doing so away over in another corner of the town I knocked at another door, where there was no glass to mock me with my reflection, and my mop was hid behind the door. I decided to cut the flattery and proceed directly to business; so when the lady appeared, the following dialogue took place: "I have come to mop your floor!" "Who sent you?" "A man down town." "Oh! Mr. C." "Yes; he wants you to see how this new-fangled mop works. It so pleased him that he wished you to see it and thought you might want one. You see there is little work, no dirt and you don't have to put your hands in any water, but can always keep them nice and soft." I entered that house and demonstrated that the mop would do all it was advertised to do; and the lady parted (and I departed) with one dollar and fifty cents of the "good man's money." Life again took on a rainbow hue.

At the next house I tried the same story; but alas! the poor woman had no man down town, or anywhere, and was suspicious of me from the start.

The next house was an attractive place and gave all appearance of being filled with peace and plenty. "Here goes for another one-fifty," were my mental calculations. A servant answered my knock, and I asked for the lady of the house. The servant disappeared for a moment, returned, and invited me "to be seated in the parlor and the lady would be in, in just a moment." A half-hour passed. I became uneasy, and was just about to slide out, when an elegant lady came in with all the evidence to prove that she had spent that full half-hour preparing herself to see me. Her hair was done to perfection, and her cheeks were the true shade of a luscious peach. I just could not break the ice and introduce my mop; so I thought up the most improbable name, and asked the sweet lady if he was in. Of course, he was not; so I begged of her sweetness a thousand pardons and passed out, seized my mop, which I hid in front of me as much as possible, and did the hot foot off the premises. That neighborhood has missed me ever since.

It was lunch time now, and one mop had been exchanged. I decided that now, having launched out in business, only those who patronized me should receive any of my patronage; therefore my next hope was to sell one to a restaurant keeper. It was a neat-looking place run by an Italian, and I accosted him in his kitchen. The kitchen needed scrubbing, and five little It's, that were playing about in every nook, looked as though a good scrubbing might improve them. "Why," I said, "do you dirty your hands when you mop your floor? It is not necessary when there is such an invention on the market as this mop. Let me show you how it works;" and I cleaned a spot in the centre of the floor. It pleased him, and he asked "How much? and then exploded. "A dollah and a-half fo da mop! Oh! Sacramento Santo Dio! ah dollah and a half fo da mop. I paya fiva cent fo da mop. I paya da boy ah dollah and ah half a week and he scr-r-rubbah like hell. I no getta da hands dirty—haw! haw! haw! ah dollah and a half fo da mop!" And as I left his place I heard his loud guffaw: "Haw! haw! haw! ah dollah and a half fo da mop!" And five little It's with their mouths stretched from ear to ear were bidding me a pleasant farewell.

THE BELLS OF BALTIMORE; OR WHY GREAT ACTORS CANNOT SLEEP

By W. Edward Gorman, '09

"God bless the man who first invented sleep.
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I;
And bless him also that he didn't keep
His great discovery to himself; nor try
To make it as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by patent right.
Yes; bless the man who first invented sleep;
(I really can't avoid reiteration);
But blast the man with curses loud and deep,
Whate'er the rascal's name, or age, or station,

Who first invented and went round advising
That artifical cut-off—Early Rising!

J. G. SAXE.

"Thank Heaven, I will soon be out of this town!" so spake the great actor who lounged in the comfortable leather chair next to my own in the lobby of the Hotel Rennert at two o'clock one morning.

"Why are you so anxions to leave Baltimore?" I inquired. "Great Scott, man," he replied, "If I were obliged to remain here another week I would surely go mad. I can't sleep; these confounded bells keep me awake. What's the use of going to bed? Just listen to that?" At that moment the City Hall clock solemnly boomed out the hour of two. Almost immediately following, the clear, sweet-toned bell of the Cathedral struck four, announcing the ending of the last quarter of the old hour, and two more strokes heralded the new-born hour. Somewhere in the distance a beautiful chime played softly and sweetly for a moment or two, and then all was still again.

"Who can sleep in that uproar?" shouted the great actor. "All night long I hear those bells. When finally, about daybreak, completely worn out, I drop to sleep, the great bell of St. Alphonsus, just across the way, begins at 5 A. M. with a crash that would wake the dead, calling the early worshipers to prayer. Next come the street cars with their clanging gongs, and the milk men with their devilish hand-bells. Verily, this is a city of bells, and I will be glad to be out of it, for I have not had an hour of rest during my two weeks' stay here."

"Heaven help you, my poor fellow," said I, "even the nightingale would disturb you."

But the remarks of the great actor set me to thinking. Why should this great man, who demanded of the public $3.00 per head to see him act; who lived at the best hotels; who had a valet to assist him in dressing and to attend to his every want; who was daily hauled to the theatre in a $20,000 automobile; who owned a magnificent mansion on Riverside Drive and a palatial villa up the Hudson; who had horses, automobiles and steam yachts galore—why should he be disturbed by these bells?

Although my own apartments were in close proximity to the source of these sounds, I was never in the least annoyed by them, and if by chance I woke during the night the sound of the bells was a pleasure rather than a distress to me. It occurred to me that there might be other causes than the sound of bells to drive away sleep. I recalled that only a short time before, one of our greatest American actresses arrived one Sunday evening at the Hotel Belvedere. Great preparations had been made for her. The finest suite in the house had been prepared. The delicately-shaded electric lamps cast a mellow glow on the table, where a dainty repast had been spread. The table was arrayed with the finest linen and china, and cutglass and silver sparkled in the light, while throughout the entire suite of velvet-carpeted and tapestry-hung rooms, the rarest products of the greenhouse were scattered in profusion. Yet this would not do for the great lady. She glanced out of the window to the deserted streets, where the rain was falling in torrents, and though it was warm and cheerful within, she shuddered. "I cannot sleep in this house," she shrieked; nor did she. Her trunks were repacked, a carriage called, and, with her maid, she proceeded at once through the storm to another hotel.

With these things in my mind I retired to my study and taking down my well-worn copy of "Howell," I again read the chapter on "Sleep," but could find no satisfactory explanation of why these people were unable to get the rest they so much desired. Truly, thought I, if these people who have no cares cannot sleep, and are so disturbed by such trifles as the ringing of bells, how terrible must be the case of those who are obliged to work for a living, and are compelled to reside where there may be even greater noises than the ringing of bells.

I concluded to investigate, and a few evenings later, in quest of information on the subject, I started down to Locust Point. It was a beautiful September night. The soft stillness was broken only by the gentle murmur of twenty-nine switching locomotives as they pushed and pulled eighteen hundred and forty-seven freight cars about the place. The streets of the neighborhood were quiet save for the occasional k-plunk of a discarded pair of shoes hurled from some upper window to the pavement below. Now and then an ancient wash-boiler, or some kitchen utensil that had grown old in the service, landed with a musical tinkle on the cobblestones. The Thomas Katz Opera Company was singing its latest production on one of the roof gardens; close at hand on the waters of the Chesapeake an outgoing steamer narrowly missed cutting in two a bugeye, which was coming into port loaded with watermelons from Anne Arundel county. The kind words of the captain of the bugeye could be plainly heard—wishing God-speed and a pleasant voyage to the captain of the steamer—and his sentiments were heartily seconded by his entire crew, who loudly expressed the hope that the steamer and all on board of her would make a record-breaking run to the tropics, and the whole peaceful scene was bathed in the brilliant light of the autumn moon.

Glancing about, I observed a man sitting upon a door step and apparently asleep. "Can you tell me who that gentleman is?" I asked of a group of boys standing on the corner. "Yes," said one, "that's Bullfrog Murphy, and you had better not wake him up." A little further questioning brought out the information that Mr. Murphy, who was an old resident of that section, was regarded by the younger element as the ogre of the neighborhood, whom none but the fleet ever dared to disturb. I learned that he was a famous swimmer, who seemed to be as perfectly at home in the water as upon land, and during his long residence on the water-front he had saved many persons from drowning. My informant also advised me that Mr. Murphy bore a striking facial resemblance to *raina esculanta.*

I ventured to arouse the amphibious Murphy, and found him a most interesting gentleman. I expressed surprise at

his being able to sleep so peacefully amid all that din. He assured me that it did not disturb him in the least, nor did he think it would bother any one else whose time was occupied as his was in keeping two or three hundred "niggers" and "dagos" from doing too much loafing while digging trenches for Baltimore's new sewer system. Mr. Murphy gave me a brief history of his life. He is a true Baltimorean in every sense of the word, having been born in the little fishing village of Baltimore, on the Irish coast, and from which village the great American city received its name. His father was engaged in the fishing industry, and often took his son, then a lad of ten years, on his expeditions in search of sea-food. During one of these trips a terrible storm arose which blew their small boat far out to sea. For three days they were tossed about on the Atlantic, and had given up all hope of ever seeing land, when their plight was discovered by Captain Philander Sculpin, of the good ship Sarah Ann, from Liverpool to Baltimore, with a cargo of general merchandise.

Great was the joy of the Murphys' on seeing the Sarah Ann bearing down upon them, and Captain Sculpin was no less pleased for he was short-handed, half his crew having deserted in Liverpool on account of his failure to furnish them with a sufficient quantity of good food. The other half stood by the ship for the reason that he had them in the hold with the hatches battened down till he was well at sea. The lost fishermen were soon hoisted on board the ship and told their story to Captain Sculpin. They told him they were from Baltimore, and he delighted them by saying that that was the port to which he was bound, and they congratulated themselves on their good fortune with a prospect of reaching home so quickly.

But they soon learned that the Baltimore that the Captain was speaking of was not the Baltimore they were thinking of then, and during the long trip across the Atlantic old man Sculpin saw to it personally that they earned their passage. Long before they sighted land they would have been glad to have gotten out and walked. They finally entered the Chesapeake and landed at last in Baltimore, and here they remained, declining all offers from Captain Sculpin to take them back again. That was forty-five years ago. The elder Murphy in due time sent for the remainder of his family, who came to the new Baltimore and lived happy ever after.

Mr. Murphy, who has grown up with the city, is now a prosperous contractor and the picture of health. Nothing disturbs him in the least, and he retires at night with the consciousness of having done an honest day's work, and sleeps accordingly. He attributes his fine physical condition to his regular mode of living. His appetite is fine and his digestion perfect. He subsists largely upon corned beef and cabbage, "And the like of that." Although his surroundings are not as pleasant as they were forty-five years ago, he prefers his home down by the sea to a mansion on Eutaw Place.

A few days later I had an interview with Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte White, whose name, by the way, is a base libel on his color.

I discovered Mr. White seated on the Pratt-Street curbing, evidently in great distress. His respiration was very labored, heart action decidely weak and he appeared black in the face and was unable to speak. Realizing that something must be done for him, I hurried him to a nearby pharmacy and hastily wrote a prescription:

R. Strych. Sulph..... .....gr. 1-60
Ext. Junip. (Old Tom)..... o. i
Cito disp.

Mr. White seized the receptacle containing the dose in a firm grip and poured the contents down his oesophagus with a swish and gurgle like a mountain brook. The effect was magical. All obstructions were removed, the cartilages of his larynx were softened, his vocal cords relaxed, his breathing became normal, a happy expression appeared upon his countenance and he gave vent to a howl of delight that could be heard ten blocks.

"What is your occupation, Mr. White?" said I.

"I okkipies de house at numbah seben-leben Camel Alley, sah."

"Yes; and what do you do for a living, Mr. White?"

"I'se a stevedoah, sah. I wuks on de docks, sah."

"And what do you do on the docks?"

"I unloads bananas out ob de steamahs, sah."

"What is your remuneration?"

"I'se a membah of de Afikan Methodist Chuch, sah."

"That's good; how much are you paid for unloading bananas?"

"Dey pays me a dollah a day and I gets ninety cents, sah. De chief stevedoah he done cop de odder dime, sah."

I later learned that this statement of Mr. White's was perfectly true.

It may not be generally known that the banana exudes a gum of most adhesive qualities. Such, however, is the case, and the chief stevedore's hands become so covered with this exudate while examining the cargo, that when he pays off his men each night from ten to twenty-five cents of the amount due each man usually adheres to his fingers, it being impossible for him to shake it off.

"Do you find the work very hard, Mr. White?"

"Yas, sah; it's mighty ha'd wu'k, sah."

"I presume, Mr. White, that you find your daily labors very conducive to sound slumber?"

"I doan know nuffin 'bout dat, sah; but I knows dat I sleeps mighty fine. An I'se a sumnumbulist, sah; yas, sah; deed I is, sah. One night I dream dat I was brungin a big bunch of bananas out ob de steamah, sah; an' I walk right out ob de up staihs windah, sah; and lan' on mah haid so ha'd dat I crack de pavement, sah; and I done sleep dat good, sah; dat I didn' wake up for fo' days in de Maryland Ginril Horsepittle. Doctah Johnsing say it was a ma'kable case, sah. Yas, sah; he say it was most 'strordinary, sah. Mebbe you read it in de papah, sah?"

"Yes; I did see an account of it at the time. You met with a very severe accident."

"No, sah; no, sah; 'deed I did not, sah. I didn' git no ax-dent. I jus' bus' mah haid an' brek mah laig in fo' places, sah; dats all."

"I suppose you were given nice things to eat while in the hospital?"

"Wall, dey gib me what dey call good nootrichus food; but I didn' git no gin, sah; no, sah; dey didn' gib me no gin, an' I'se pow'ful fond of gin, I is, sah. Dat was fine medicine dat you gib me little while ago, Doctah."

"Yes, Napoleon; I think one more dose of that will completely cure you. I presume you exercise great caution in the matter of diet since leaving the hospital."

"Wha's dat, sah?"

"What do you eat mostly, Mr. White?"

"Oh, I eats watahmillions, an' yams, an' hams, an' cawn-cake, an' bacon, an' chicken, an' roas' beef, an' tings like dat, sah."

Mr. White is getting along nicely; sleeps and eats well, but I am unable to understand how he can afford a diet so rich in proteid on a dollar a day, of which he only gets ninety cents.

(Concluded in the March number.)

AN OTHER GLORIOUS TRIUMPH FOR B. M. C.

Probably one of the best exhibitions of science and skill given in this city for sometime at basket-ball was witnessed by about five hundred spectators Saturday evening, February 8, when George Washington University was defeated by B. M. C. at the Armory, over Richmond Market, by a score of 38 to 6.

Although the score would indicate that the game was a one-sided affair the spectacular team work of the victorious team and the speed of the game made it a very exciting one to witness.

In this game, as in the previous games, B. M. C. played far too snappy for her opponents to keep the pace, consequently the George Washington men usually interfered just after the ball had started on its upward try for the basket.

Of the visiting team, the star man seemed to be Marsh at left guard; not for a moment did he loose track of his man, and so well did he play his position that not once during the first half and only twice during the second did E. Leslie succeed in caging the sphere, and any guard who is able to do that has got to be "on his job every minute."

Among the B. M. C. boys no small amount of credit should go to Lapham at center. He was always under the ball, especially when it failed in descending, to add two more to the count. Lapham's form would suddenly shoot far above all others, and with practiced stroke of his right hand recover the ball for another try. Newbauer, at left forward, played one of the old-time games that won him a position on the German Y. M. C. A. team of Buffalo, N. Y.

In mentioning the guards we all know that B. Leslie would not be satisfied with simply blocking his man, but would have to take a few shots at the basket himself. We also know that when he does shoot two more points are usually added to the score.

Smith and Holley at the other guard played with the snap and cleverness that attracts attention and wins compliments from the spectators. During first half Covil threw one basket for George Washington. For B. M. C. Newbauer made three, Lapham one; P. Leslie, three, and one foul; Smith, one. The second half, Covil, three, two fouls, and Newhouse one basket; Lapham, five; and E. Leslie, two; Newbauer, three; B. Leslie, one foul.

LINE UP

G. W.		B. M. C.
Covil	R. F.	E. Leslie
Rutherford	L. F.	Newbauer
Tweifort	C.	Lapham
Newhouse	R. G.	B. Leslie
Marsh	L. G.	Holley-Smith

Refree—Maslon. Length of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

The dance which was arranged to take place after the game was greatly enjoyed by all present, and made a very fitting ending to the evening, as it gave the students a chance to relieve their jubilant spirits over the results of the game. Music was furnished by an orchestra from the members of the Boys' Brigade Band.

Manager Sharrett has hopes of being able to arrange a game with Princeton in the near future. If such a game can be arranged it is up to every man to stand by the team, as our athletics are making a record for B. M. C. that we will all be proud to refer to in the future.

No small praise should be given to Sharrett. the hustling manager, who has worked unceasingly to arrange a fine schedule and to stimulate College spirit to the point of enthusiasm and support.

B. M. C. VS. B. C. D. S.

B. C. D. S. Five Meet Their Waterloo—B. M. C. Team Wins to Tune of 43 to 8

In the second game of the season played at the Garage, on Thursday evening, January 23, the B. M. C. basket-ball team defeated the fast team from Baltimore College of Dental Surgery by a score of 43 to 8.

The game was well attended by the student-body of both colleges, especially so as a much more hotly-contested game was expected, the B. C. D. S. having won excellent records in former games. During last season the same team representing the Dental College held the inter-collegiate championship of the city and were reported to be playing still faster balp this year. This record backed by the advantage of having the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium for practice, and having the confidence born of former victories, made the B. M. C. rooters a little doubtful as to what the result might be.

It is hard to say who played the best game for B. M. C., as individual work was only a part of the many well-arranged plays which manager G. O. Sharrett has by hard and faithful work been able to develop to perfection.

Lapham, at center, was able, as usual, to soar far above his opponent and drive the ball to any part of the floor, neither was he to be forgotten at basket shooting, being able to cage the ball three times.

Newbauer and E. Leslie outclassed their men completely. Both played fast ball all the time, but always had a reserve force for lightning-quick work when necessary, which credited them with eleven baskets, Newbauer throwing six, E. Leslie five.

At guard B. Leslie, Holley and Smith did not have enough to keep them busy—in fact, they appeared to be trying to play both forward and guard at the same time, though never for a minute leaving their positions uncovered.

But two field goals were made by the B. C. D. S. forwards, while for B. M. C., Leslie threw five and Holly two.

The team is under good management and is receiving the hearty support of the student-body.

The line-up follows:

E. Leslie	L. F.	Layman
Newbauer	R. F.	Lang
Lapham	C.	Hummelstein
B. Leslie	R. G.	Dunn
Holley-Smith	L. G.	Harrington

Goals from field—E. Leslie, 5; Newbauer, 6; Lapham, 2; B. Leslie, 5; Holley, 2; Lang, 1; Harrington, 2; Smith, 1. Goals on fouls—Lang, 2; B. Leslie, 3. Umpire—Dyers. Referee—Maslon.

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Vol. 3 February, 1908 No. 5

Editorial

Class Day—An Innovation

The senior class this year is to initiate a new program.

Heretofore commencement at B. M. C. has meant but one thing to the members of the graduating class—their long wait for the examination returns, marching down to the theatre to be bunched up on the back of the stage and handed their diplomas. The friends who came, some from hundreds of miles away, expecting to see their boy graduate saw the bunch, but not the boy; saw a few men make speeches, but did not hear them, and then went home to wonder why they came.

The class of 1908 has determined it is not necessary that this alone shall make up their commencement. They are to make this, their last days at B. M. C.—days long to be remembered by themselves and to be thought of by their friends who came to see them graduate, as a most successful graduation program.

The plan that has so far been developed is something as follows: Say graduation is on Wednesday night. On Monday the friends of the graduates arrive in town, get settled and rid themselves of the stains of travel. That night a class theatre party will be given by those members who wish to attend. Tuesday afternoon the class day exercises will be held, probably in Lehman's Hall, to which will be invited the Faculty and friends of the class. The program of this day will be carried out in the spirit of class fellowship and merriment. It will be attended by the class in a body, wearing their caps and gowns. There will be class day songs and cheers. The addresses will be by the class orator, poet, prophet, historian and pipe orator. When the pipe orator is making his address the class will be smoking their class pipes and listening to the eloquence of the orator about whom they are gathered in pow-wow fashion.

This will be their day alone free from all formal restraint. On this day the friends from home will see the boys as they are, will hear of some of their pranks and join in the laughs and good-natured raillery of the occasion.

Then on the night following class day will be held the grand Senior ball. This dance will be the society occasion of commencement. The orchestra, which has played for class day, in the afternoon will again furnish the best of music. The young people will have an opportunity at this time to introduce and to be introduced and to dance to their heart's content. The older ones and those who do not dance may come to look on, enjoy the music and refreshments. The aim of the class is to make this a very successful affair.

The night following will be graduation. The class wishes, if possible, to modify the usual graduation exercises in a few particulars, so as to make this occasion to a less extent like a pantomime to those in the audience.

After graduation will come the usual banquet given the class by the Faculty and alumni. Here will be said the final good-byes to fellow classmates and the Faculty.

Such is the program. It remains with the class as to whether they will carry it out, and be the first to initiate a custom that will make commencement in B. M. C. an honor to the College, and the dearest memory of the outgoing class. Every detail of the above program has been worked out, and the penurious, jealous, chronic kicking spirit of a very few members stand between it and its perfect realization. Safe to say this will not stand in the way of a class whose history for four years has been one of doing well whatever they have undertaken. In these, their last days of fellowship, unity of action and good-will should predominate in classmatters.

⚜

The Research Idea in Medicine

Not long since the alumni and undergraduates of the Baltimore Medical College were granted the opportunity of enjoying a lecture by Prof. Robert Laplace, of Philadelphia, upon "The Life and Work of Pasteur," in which the lecturer portrayed in a most interesting manner the character of this great French investigator with whose acquaintance he had been honored, and at the same time exemplified by the far-reaching researches of Pasteur to the value of scientific research in the study of medicine. As a matter of fact, not only Pasteur, but every great man in the history of medicine, has been an investigator, and though their earthly circles were separated by many hundreds of years, the methods of the great Hippocrates were no doubt, from the standpoint of the man, essentially similar to the careful and painstaking analysis of medical problems which

characterized the work of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation, or to employ a more modern illustration, of Schandinn, the late lamented discoverer of the "Spirocheta Pallida."

Research is defined as "diligent, protracted investigation especially for the purpose of adding to human knowledge; studious, laborious inquiry. Specifically in science, a systematic investigation of some phenomenon or series of phenomena by the experimental method to discover facts or to co-ordinate them into laws." The time to inculcate the liking for work of this character into a medical man is naturally at the time when he is most susceptible to moulding influences, which is, of course, during his career as a medical student. It has been contended, however, that institutions in which this spirit is fostered, encouraged, and even insisted upon, are concerned only with the education of the select few who are to become medical investigators, and that such methods are too "scientific" for the ordinary medical school which aims to give only a "practical" education. This idea is no doubt founded upon an erroneons idea as to the meaning of the term, research. No man has a better opportunity for research work than the physician who every day sees numbers of clinical cases in his own practice, or perhaps in the hospital wards, and there is no reason why the country physician, who examines his patients carefully, who keeps careful records of his cases, and who makes full use of the means which modern science has placed in his hands for the recognition and cure of diseases, should not be just as "scientific" as the man who buries himself in the laboratory to struggle with the intricacies of some experimental problem, perhaps involving technical difficulties of the most complex sort. Robert Koch was a country practitioner when he discovered the bacillus tuberculosis.

That medical colleges are taking recognition of the fact that knowledge which comes at "first-hand" is apt to be solidly entrenched would seem to be indicated by the importance which is now assigned to laboratory teaching in many of the branches of medicine.

The successful research worker, like the true poet, is both born and made, and in the development of successful medical investigations, besides that natural "bent" which seems to be innate in some men, other factors are of importance, especially, perhaps, preliminary training. But the fact which will perhaps bear most emphasis is that the true spirit of research is not by any means bounded by the walls of a laboratory or of a special research institute, but that it can exist just as truly in the sick room or in the hospital ward, and hence there are few medical men who can rightfully claim that they have not the opportunity to be scientific physicians. To the "research idea," in one former another, we owe all the great advances which have been made in medicine—the discovery of the circulation, of vaccination, of anesthesia, of asepsis, of diphtheria antitoxin, etc. To it we must also look for ammunition to beat down the giants which still withstand the onslaughts of medical science—the discovery of the cause and cure of cancer, a specific cure for tuberculosis, for typhoid, for pneumonia, etc. A method of study so pregnant with possibilities as this would seem to require little advocacy, for, as some one has said, "It cannot be predicted at what distant nook of knowledge, apparently remote from any practical service, a brilliantly useful stream may spring."

Oh! Such a Ha Ha!

Never before in the history of the School was there such a dejected and bloodless looking lot of students gathered together, as that which congregated around the bulletin board on the day following the Elementary Law examination. For they beheld something there which nearly sent them through the floor! There before their eyes was a long list of members who had fallen below the passing mark in the examination. Some rushed up and down the hall, others hastily examined the text-books, and the balance tackled the Intermediates, in the hope that that august and learned body would be able to point out wherein their answers were incorrect, but the Intermediates only expressed surprise and ignorance as to the whole proceeding.

By this time, the dejected Juniors were forced reluctantly to wend their way to a lecture, and then, if anyone had happened in the Library, he would have beheld the members "doubled up" with laughter, and would have heard something like this: Ha, ha, ha-a-a! Did you see Joseph? He was wild! Broening 50! Ha, ha, Ha-a-a! This is the best yet! etc., etc. A Junior would properly have thought what a heartless crowd it was.

Meanwhile, the Secret Service men of the Junior Class worked on clue after clue, and finally discovered that the whole list was nothing more than a joke played by certain of the Intermediates, and in reality only one member had failed and over a dozen had received 100.

Immediately, as if by magic, the worried faces changed to smiling ones (that smile that won't come off), and the whole Junior class was happy.

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PERSONALS

Dr. Constanzo Colitri, '07, has taken up practice in Boston, Mass.

Dr. K. K. Linson, '07, is a member of the house staff of Mary Immaculate Hospital, Jamaica, N. Y.

Dr. C. B. Lufburrow, '97, formerly of Atlantic Highlands, N, J., is now located at Plainfield, N, J.

Dr. M. Kutzoff, '06, formerly of Savannah, Ga., has returned to Baltimore, where he will take up practice.

Dr. Perry Bosworth, '92, is located at Huttonsville, W. Va., where he is practicing with his brother, Dr. J. Bosworth.

Dr. H. J. Greven, '07, who has been serving as assistant to Dr. J. S. Woodward at Sparrow's Point, Md., is now in Baltimore, where he expects to locate.

Dr. Wilmer Brinton, emeritus professor of obstetrics at the Baltimore Medical College, was recently elected president of the Baltimore City Medical Society.

Dr. J. A. Cox, '96, of Wheeling, W. Va., is at present engaged in postgraduate work at the Baltimore Medical College in bacteriology and histology.

Dr. Jacob W. Reed, '03, a member of the Atlantic County Medical Society, died at his home in Obsecon, N. J., from pneumonia, complicating typhoid fever, after a short illness, aged 38 years.

Dr. J. S. McInaid, '04, formerly of Worcester, Mass., is now practicing at Munson, Mass, and we are informed that the Doctor will before very long capitulate to the relentless little God of matrimony.

Dr. Harrison F. Healey, '07, is located at New Bedford, Mass., and is reported to be doing very well. He has just been appointed city physician of New Bedford for the term of one year.

Dr. J. L. Mothesheimer, '07, who has been resident physician at the Burgonne Hospital, Burgonne, N. J., has, after competitive examination, been appointed to the house staff of the New York Polyclinic Hospital.

Dr. H. J. Gramarino, '06, who for the past two years has been resident physician at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, N. Y. has passed the Connecticut State Board examination, and will take up practice in that State.

Dr. S. W. Ashton, '05, has just passed the Massachusetts State Board examination, his average (82.2) being, with one exception, the highest attained by any of the applicants. He is now engaged in practice in Mapleville, R. I.

Dr F. M. Phillips, '04, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., was a recent visitor in Baltimore. He has recently been reelected treasurer of the Eastern Pan-Handle Medical Association of West Virginia, and he is enjoying an extensive practice.

Dr. J.J. Steinfelder, '07, formerly of the house staff of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, N. Y., was recently appointed assistant resident physician of the Maryland General Hospital to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. J. B. Merrit, '07.

Dr. James F. Cuddy, '05, of Athol, Mass., was married to Miss Clare E. Quinn, of Worcester, Mass., at the latter place recently. Dr. J. Edward Duffy, '05, of Natick, R. I., was best man, while among the ushers at the wedding were Drs. William J. Heffern, '05, of Gilbertville, Mass.; J. E. Waters, '05, Gardner, Mass., and Daniel J. Roland, '04, of Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Emil Novak, '04, will deliver a lecture on "The Hygiene of the Home" before the Association of School Patrons of Sparrow's Point, Md., on February 20. The lecture is part of the educational campaign being waged by the Medical Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland through its committee on public education.

Dr. H. E. Peterman, '95, lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear at the Baltimore Medical College, has been re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the South Baltimore Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, the success of which is due largely to the untiring and sacrificing labors of Dr. Peterman.

Dr. O. G. Eyestone, '00, of Gibsonburg, O., recently spent a few days in Baltimore, and while here conferred with the secretary of the Alumni Association of the Baltimore Medical College regarding the formation of a State Alumni Association in Ohio, and, as will probably be announced later, active steps were taken to bring about this result.

Dr. B. F, Andrews, '06, who for the past year has been an interne at the Craig Colony for Epileptics, Songer, N. Y., has recently been promoted to the position of junior physician to that institution, with a substantial increase in salary. We congratulate Dr. Andrews upon his promotion, which we are certain, from our knowledge of his character and abilities, was a merited one.

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THINGS MEDICAL

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'Tis the coward who halts at misfortune;
'Tis the knave who changes each day;
'Tis the fool who idly doth battle,
Then throws all his chances away.
There's little in college but labor—
Our to-morrow's may rush like a stream—
Success is the bride of endeavor;
While luck's but a student's bad dream.

C. E. MEIXSELL, '09.

Phi-Delta Epsilon Dance

The first grand ball of the Phi-Delta Epsilon Fraternity was held at Lehman's Hall, on Thursday night, January 23.

The dance was largely attended by B. M. C. students, every class being well represented. The hall was handsomely decorated with college and fraternity pennants, and presented a pretty appearance. Those present voted the affair a most enjoyable one, and praised highly the efforts of the committee which were so successful.

Ball Committee—L. F. Steindler, chairman; M. Maslon, treasurer; H. L. Sisnkey, master of ceremonies; M. Maker, J. Brown, J. Leonardis, M. I. Stein, P. J. Pipitone, G. Lekites.

Patronesses—Mesdames Sidney M. Cone, Joseph E. Gichner.

How about that Junior dance?

Dr. Wolf to Williams, '08.—"That's not a corkscrew, Doctor; that's a sound."

Kaiser, '08, has returned from Buffalo, where he spent the Christmas vacation.

Newbauer president of the Freshman class, was painfully burned several days ago by the use of carbolic acid, mistaking it for alcohol. The entire left side of his face was burned.

Allan Graham, '09, represented the Edmund Rhett Walker Chapter as delegate at the Annual Convention of Chi Zeta Chi's, which was held at Atlanta, Ga., December 30 and 31 last.

A Tragedy

It was a dark and dismal evening and only the moaning wail of the blind pig was heard in Baltimore. In the solemn secrecy of a back room in the Chateau of his Excellency, Dr. Todd, sat a Sophomore, alone, wretched and disheartened.

Immediately his Excellency entered and the Sophomore cowered beneath his look of inquiry.

In a deep, harsh voice his Excellency said: "Describe the difference in the architecture of the Pons Varolii and the Columns of the Fornix?"

Only a low moan escaped the Sophomore.

Again his Excellency said: "Describe the typography of the surrounding country as seen from McBurney's Point?"

A still louder groan was heard.

His Excellency then said: "Describe the scenery as you sail from the Isthmus of the Fauces to the Island of Langerhans?"

A moment of silence followed and then with a superhuman effort the Sophomore burst forth from the room into the night.

An hour later a mental wreck staggered into a lonesome third-story back room and tremblingly reached to the table, where something glistened in the gaslight. Horrors! He then with deliberation shot himself in the abdomen with a rapid fire-water highball.

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By Way of Diagnosis

Smith, '09, was recently overheard, while making a diagnosis of intestinal parasites, as remarking in this fashion:

"Why, its only a corrustified exegesis, antispasmodically emanating from the germ of the animal refrigerator, producing a prolific source of abdominal paroxysmal irritability in the pericranial epidermis of the mental profundity."

Custer, '09, who was near-by, and "no man for foolishness," nor for any fixed fancies of facial verbosities, entreated Smith thus: "Schmitty 'sposin you call it "worms" for short. "Both agreed, and "worms" it was.

♧

Markell, '11, was badly injured, while performing an experiment, by the explosion of a test-tube containiug potassium permanganate and concentrated sulphuric acid. A large quantity of the acid was thrown in his face and right eye. We are very glad to learn that Doctor Crouch believes he will be able to save the sight of the injured optic.

A directory containing the names of members of the present Freshman class, with their home addresses, is being contemplated, and a committee has been appointed to ascertain cost of production. The purpose of the book is that the members may be able to correspond and remain in touch with their friends during the summer months. Short paragraphs concerning each member, as well as a history of the class, will be in the souvenir.

A glee club has been formed, which is composed of the following members of the Freshman class: Messrs. Brown, Curtin, Hardmann, Smykowski, Straub, Newbauer, Wilkes and Johnson. The melodies and sweet tones emanating from the throats of these song birds have caused many compliments to be directed at them by upperclassmen and the fair sex of their acquaintance who have been favored with rare selections. The club proposes to give a social and dance in the near future.

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THINGS DENTAL

Freshman's Plaint

This college life is hell!
I've learned that lesson well;
  I've cut up stiffs
  And breathed long whiffs
Of their infernal smell.

I've studied dead men's bones,
And heard the live men's groans—
  The seats in "Z"
  Are as hard to me
As granite paving-stones.

I plug blamed hard all night
To learn my stuff just right;
  But when in class,
  I'm a perfect ass,
My knowledge is so slight.

Soon spring will bring "exams.,"
With their days and nights of crams;
  I'll worry and sweat,
  And fume and fret,
To get them off my hands.

When summer comes at last,
And as a Soph. I'm classed,
  I'll give a cheer,
  That all may hear
My Freshman year is past.

W. L. G. '10,

Psi Omega Banquet

The annual banquet of Pi Chapter of the Psi Omega Dental Fraternity was held at "The Suburban," on the evening of Febuary 1st.

The table was set for 32 banqueters, and at each place sat a "jolly good fellow," ready to do the honors at the festive board, and anxious to "tune up" for the after-meeting, at which the battle of words was to take place.

The banquet over, the members were ushered into an immense hall, "the summer garden"—so named in the good old summer time, which proves there is nothing in a name, for the place was cold enough to suggest the presence of the ice-maker. Action was a necessity as well as a pleasure, and most of the men danced until the time for the flow of wit and satire had arrived.

J. H. Stanley proved himself a masterful and wideawake toastmaster, and many timely replies were made to his racy introductions. Every man present responded nobly when his turn came.

The success of the banquet is due largely to the efforts of the committee, who planned wisely and well. The committeemen:

J. D. Gregg, Chairman.
J. E. Harden,
J. H. Stanley.

Infirmary and Clinic

The growing clinic has made necessary a new departure in the management of the Dental Infirmary. The Infirmary is now open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., as well as from 2 to 5 P. M. The effect of this change is to double the capacity of the Infirmary for the accommodation of the public, and to afford increased opportunity for practice to the students. A corps of demonstrators are in attendance at the morning hours as well as in the afternoon,

The gratifying growth in the number of patients who avail themselves of the advantages of the Infirmary is due in part to the individual interest and co-operation of the upperclassmen; but especial credit must be given to the untiring energy of the Dean. Dr. Smith has enlisted the co-operation of the pastors of the various churches in bringing to the attention of such of their congregations as would be most benefitted by the liberal advantages offered by our Infirmary. And thus the institution is coming to fill a more widely recognized and more fully appreciated place in the public service.

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Senior Executive Committee

At a recent meeting of the Senior class an executive committee was appointed, with the following personnel:

E. R. McClintock,
T. L. McCarriar,
A. Brumberger,
J. H. Kiniry,
C. W. Fuller.

Plans are being made for elaborate commencement exercises, and each member is "sawing wood" for his finish. Some members of the class have already been excused from the infirmary work.

Operative Quiz

On Wednesday eve, February 5th, Prof. Cruzen resumed his quizzes on Operative Dentistry. The class highly appreciates this extra time given them by Dr. Cruzen, and will surely profit by his untiring devotion to the thorough presentation of this important subject.

Marcony, '09, says we are indebted to bird products for phosphorus.

McCarriar, '08, has invented a new machine; patent applied for. Ask McCarriar.

Latest Authorities: Lohmann, '08, on Advertising Dentistry; Clark, '08, on Anatomy.

Little Baker only got 10c. out of the plate at church. Baker, you must do better next time.

I suppose the Senior editor will put the dig on Clarkin. He said Adam was the first man to use arsenic for devitalizing the pulp.

The Junior Dental class recently presented Dr. Whitney with a slight token to show their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf.

W. H. V. Miller, '09, is taking lots of care with his specimens this year. In boiling preparatory to closing his flasks he boils all flasks in sight, even the empty ones.

There was a young man from Woonsocket,
With plenty of money in his pocket,
As for the frat
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THINGS LEGAL

Is the Taney Club Beneficial?

The poor attendance at the meetings of the Taney Club has so discouraged those members of the Club who have been regular in their attendance, and have taken an active, energetic and enthusiastic interest in the club, that it looks as though this highly beneficial society, after having been successfully conducted for nearly three years, and conferring on many of the active members and alumni benefits not lightly to be looked upon, were to pass out of existence.

A very serious question, therefore, now confronts the members of the School, and, incidentally, the Faculty, too. If the Taney Club ceases to exist, or ceases to be a debating society in which any real work in speaking is accomplished, where will the members of the School acquire the ability to address a court or an audience, or convey their thoughts in words? Surely this is one of the very important and essential factors in the make-up of a lawyer, and although it is true that there are many lawyers who never plead in Court, nevertheless, every lawyer is expected at any time to be able without a moment's notice, to answer intelligently some unexpected point advanced by his opponent. Without the Taney Club, what opportunity have the students to acquire this ability to express their thoughts intelligently "on their feet?" There (in the Taney Club) the student is afforded opportunity to express himself on almost every conceiveable topic of public interest, to broaden and strengthen his mind, and to become well informed on a great variety of topics—a thing which is all-important to the successful lawyer.

And it seems that those students most in need of this training, are the very ones who have neglected the Taney Club. The members of the Club who are deeply interested in its welfare have done everything possible to stimulate interest in the Club, but it seems that their efforts have been of no avail. It seems to us, therefore, that the time has now arrived when the matter must be put u squarely to the Faculty, unless there is a marked and immediate increase of interest in the the Club by the students. In other words, is the Taney Club of sufficient importance to the Faculty of the School to justify it in adopting some measure to revive interest in it?

That the Faculty have faith in the Club and in the work it has done and can do, is abundantly shown by the fact that the attention of the prospective student is called to it in the catalogue and in the circular-letter sent to each applicant, and further by the expression of gratification at the work accomplished in the Club, which have, from time to time, come to it from many members of the faculty.

But the Taney Club has now been in existence for nearly three years, and has accomplished much through the independent work of its members. It was founded, and has been conducted up to the present time, by the students alone, and it is our hope that the students of the School will come into the Club in such numbers, and work in such a manner, as to convince the Faculty that the Club will continue to be a prosperous debating society, without the need of help from them.

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School to whom we desire to acknowledge the gratification we feel at his grit and perseverance. Hampered by obstacles which most of the other members of the School have not had to overcome, he has worked and worked hard, and has received one set-back after another, but is still determined that the goal to which he is working shall be reached. Such grit and persistent effort should be an example and an inspiration to those members of the School who seem to think that if success cannot be obtained at once by a moderate amount of effort, it is not worth while.

Extra

We have just received a dispatch from our Annapolis correspondent, which states that Governor Crothers was closeted all last night with his life long friend, Senator George Washington Williams, Jr. The inevitable conclusion is, that the Suffrage Amendment will be urged by the Governor, so great is Mr. Williams' influence with him.

The Juniors have come through the first set of examinations with colors flying. Keep the good work up.

A Plentiful Lack Of Wit.

After many unsuccessful efforts on the part of the Juniors' Secret Service men, they have finally discovered the reasons which induced some of our most brilliant and energetic members to study law:

McKee: Because he was jilted by his girl.

Overcash: So he could become a politician, like our Senator "Hicks" Williams.

Johnson: So he could study Domestic Relations.

Joseph: So he could go to the City Council.

Fishman: To pass away the time.

Sturtevant: So he could stay up nights studying.

Herman: So he could meet some jolly fellows, also, financially, to accumulate valuable and beautiful designs of wall-paper, by taking notes of lectures.

Broening: To ask questions.

Kunkle: So he could become Mayor of Coney Island.

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January 28th, 1908.

DAVID STREET, M. D., Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Doctor—Recent laws enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas to govern the practice of medicine, make it necessary for all physicians now practicing in the State to go through a certain amount of red-tape proceedings in order to qualify to legally continue practicing.

In order to conform to the law, I find that it is necessary for me to have an affidavit from the Dean of the Baltimore Medical College to the effect that on April 23, 1903, a diploma was issued to me, the affidavit to be sworn to before a notary and the seal of the College affixed.

You will, therefore, confer a great favor on me by sending me such, and if you enclose a statement of the expenses incurred, I'll send money order to cover by return mail.

I think often of my Alma Mater, and have planned several trips to Baltimore, but something has always prevented me from coming. I hope though that it will not be many months before I can pay the College a visit and renew my acquaintance with the faculty and my friends. Although so far distant from Baltimore, I have not for an instant lost interest in the College and its doings, and I read every issue of the Alumni-Journal from cover to cover. It was with great pleasure I noted the combining of the Alumni-Journal and The Triangle of the undergraduates, and that in the future I will get monthly reports instead of quarterly.

I am a member of all the local medical societies, as will as the County, State, Southwestern Tri-State, and American Medical Associations.

I do not forget that whatever success I have achieved is in a great measure due to the thorough training received in the Baltimore Medical College, and I render due thanks to same.

Am glad to report that I have succeeded far beyond my fondest hopes and expectations, and it is with a certain amount of (I hope pardonable) pride that I state I am recognized by the profession generally as the leading specialist in my line in the Southwest.

I hold the chair of diseases of the stomach and intestines in the Southwestern Medical College, a small college it is true, but one which has high standards and only turns out first-class men.

I would be glad to have you remember me to the other members of the faculty, and I trust that none of them will be gone when I *do* make my long contemplated visit.

Trusting that you will grant the favor asked, and that I will hear from you at an early date, I am with best wishes,

Yours fraternally,
H. G. WALCOTT.

VELARDENA, DURANGO, MEXICO,
January 9, 1908.

MR. C. W. FULLER, Baltimore, Maryland, E. U. A :

Dear Sir—The December ALUMNI-TRIANGLE, which was received some few days since, was a pleasant surprise. It certainly will do much to keep us in touch with dear old B. M. C. and those we learned to know as friends and classmates of college days.

Very truly yours,
C. E. JUMPER.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Jan. 16, 1908.

DR. C. W. FULLER, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir—Enclosed find my check for one dollar ($1.00) for which please send me The ALUMNI-TRIANGLE for balance of year. I congratulate you on the spirit that prompts The ALUMNI-TRIANGLE and also on the paper itself. Your sample copy was very much enjoyed.

I wish you the best of success in your efforts.

Sincerely yours,
W. A. NELSON, M. D., '04.

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A Visitor From Persia

Dr. Melkin H. Tashjian, '97, of Persia, recently spent several weeks in Baltimore, occupying his time largely by clinical study at the Maryland General Hospital. Dr. Tashjian had previously spent some time in Philadelphia, where he has friends and relatives. In an interview with the editor, he had many interesting things to tell of medical conditions in the land of the Shah, and from his account we would scarcely feel justified in recommending Persia as a field for work for the young men of our graduating classes. According to Dr. Tashjian, the practice of medicine in Persia is so enthralled by the inflexible customs and superstitions of the people that so far modern medicine as we know it in America has scarcely gained a foothold. Imagine, for instance, being called upon to treat a Persian lady for some ocular affection and being obliged to diagnose and treat the case without an examination of the eye, for by the rigid law of custom, the lady must not remove the veil which hides her features.

Or imagine being called to treat a case of some serious ailment demanding perhaps no uncertain treatment. After you have prescribed and outlined your treatment the family are quite apt to take down the family Koran with the object of assuring themselves that whatever you may have recommended is not antagonistic to the principles of their religion, as they themselves are apt to construe it, or perhaps misconstrue it. Such ultra religious methods on the part of the patient would scarcely be conducive to the fostering of a religious spirit in the ordinary American doctor. It is, however, in surgical practice, that conditions are most deplorable, for the native Persian has a great repugnance to operations in every form, the dread being usually, as in other countries, rather ofthe anesthetic than of the operation itself, and many an unfortunate dies of appendicitis who might have been saved had proper surgical treatment been carried out.

The above examples will scarcely give a very roseate hue of the medical art as it exists in Persia, but withal it is but fair to state that conditions are constantly improving and that the fog of superstition which has enshrouded the land is gradually being dispelled by the bright light of medical progress, which is forcing its way into the country from other lands, so that it will probably not be many years before the enlightened medical practitioner of Persia will find his road much easier and smoother than the one he is now obliged to travel.

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The Delta Mu Banquet

The ninth annual banquet of the Delta Mu Fraternity of the Baltimore Medical College was held at the Eutaw House on Wednesday, January 29, and was without doubt one of the most enjoyable affairs of this nature in the history of the college. The menu was an excellent one and was excellently served, the music was good, and every one of the sixty or more of the men who sat around the festive board seemed imbibed with that rare spirit of good fellowship and congeniality which is nowhere seen so well as among medical students. Besides the active members of the fraternity there was a good representation from the faculty of the college, while a goodly number of alumni were also present. The toastmaster of the evening was Mr. C. C. Wiley ('08), who soon demonstrated that the gastronomic feature of the program was not by any means the most important, and that the mind was to be fed as well as the stomach. As one of the speakers remarked, the toastmaster proved himself an adept in the art of "distributing bouquets" and by "keeping things moving" at a lively rate; there was no such thing as a lagging of interest. The occasion was one which might be depended upon to make almost any man eloquent, and all of the speeches were good. Those who responded to toasts are the following: Messrs. A. W. Erskine and E. G. McFarland ('08), F. S. Heimer ('10), and W. L. Girt ('11); Dr. Emil Novak, representing the alumni; Drs. David Streett, J. D. Blake, Charles O'Donovan and Hon. Olin Bryan, representing the faculty of the college.

The banquet this year possessed a special significance in that the fraternity has but recently launched a project, the success of which will be of the greatest moment to it. The plan is nothing less than the purchase of a permanent home for the fraternity, and although it is realized that the project is an ambitious one and will require possibly a considerable time for its fulfilment, the work has been entered upon in a spirit of the most commendable enthusiasm, and high hopes are entertained for ultimate success. The alumni of the fraternity now form a strong body, and there can be little doubt that they will rally to the aid of the fraternity. Circular letters have been sent to former members throughout the country, and already the subscription list is assuming handsome proportions. So that even though the final consummation of this laudable project must lie in the future—in the near future, we trust—too much credit cannot be given to the present active members of the fraternity for the inception of the plan and the enthusiastic efforts they are making to give it a good foundation.

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Clinical Society Meets

The regular monthly meeting of the Clinical Society of the Baltimore Medical College was held in the College amphitheatre on Thursday Evening, January 23. In the absence of the president, Dr. J. M. H. Rowland, Dr. Sydney M. Cone presided. The stormy weather had its effect on the size of the audience, but in spite of this a fair sized gathering of students and alumni had assembled to enjoy the interesting program. The following papers were read:—

"Some Dangers in the Administration of Diphtheria Antitoxin."—Dr. M. L. Todd.

"Two Cases of Typhoid Fever, with Interesting Complications."—Dr. E. B. Freeman. Discussed by Dr. Lumpkin.

"Further Study of a case of Teratoma in a Chicken."—Dr. F. P. Beitler. Discussed by Dr. Novak.

⚜

Physiological Laboratory

Demonstrator.—"Gentlemen, this is the muscle from the leg of a frog. You will observe it is now in a state of rest. (Muscle leaps violently about. Laughter.) Now when I apply the current the muscle will contract (muscle doesn't work.) Ah, there must be something wrong with the stimulus. (Squirts salt solution over muscle viciously.) Nothing happens. Again applies current with no effect. Removes current; muscle dances merrily about. Hurried glancing at notes and book. (Shrieks of laughter from class.) Quiet, gentlemen, this is serious work." (Applies current and muscle refuses to work, but a student leaps into the air with howls of pain.) —Class dismissed.

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Personals

Dr. Charles O'Donovan, professor of diseases of children and therapeutics at the Baltimore Medical College, and President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, delivered a public lecture at McCoy's Hall on February 1, on "Ideals of Public Health in Town and County—How to Reach Them and Attain Them. A large audience enenjoyed the interesting remarks of Dr. O'Donovan.

Dr. J. A. Griffin, '06, of Los Angeles, Cal., recently made a trip East, and spent some time in Baltimore. Dr. Griffin was re-elected national president of the Chi Zeta Chi Fraternity at the annual convention of that fraternity recently held in Atlanta, Ga.

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——

Ask Fifer, "where he obtained his red tie." It's somewhat of a mystery.

Labell has left for home. No one knows of any reason, unless it may be the work.

Travaskis, '11, is wondering why disease germs cannot be killed by putting a patient in rapid motion.

Dr. Marden: "Pruit, can you give two processes for making soda?"

Pruit, '10: "Le Blanc and salivary."

Dunn, '09, to his room mates who persisted in disturbing his rest one morning: "Hey, do you guys think you are a bunch of anaesthetics."

Dr. Whitney: "Can you tell me why this cat is coming to?"—and then Kincaid awoke to the fact that he was attempting to administer ether by the cat's nostrils after the canula had been inserted into its trachea.

Jones, '10.—"Mayor—Dear Sir: As I was coming home last night, about 2 A. M., this morning, I stopped in at Gordon's for a cup of coffee, and got a lot of (cheer) instead." (Reprinted from the original under date of Febuary 8, 1908.)

Garrett, '10, who is at the worried stage of approaching baldness, recently accosted Dr. Whitney, on the advice of a dear classmate, for his formula for the ailment. The amiable doctor, we understand, is trying hard to please this anxious Freshman, and will no doubt favor him with something startlingly new and effective. Meanwhile his friends are forced to hear his daily laments and watch his hair thin out.

Blanford, '08, recently advised a rather novel method of treating acute tonsilitis, while in consultation with Dr. Johnson. The Senior Doctor was not positive as to Blanford's certainty of "purge" or "purg"—so when interrogating him he insisted on "giving a purg." Dr. Johnson did not seem to approve the dropping of the final "e," owing to the grotesque sound it produces and also the misconstruction which it is likely to cause; so Blanford hereafter will, with more grammatical articulation, say "purge" in preference to "purg."

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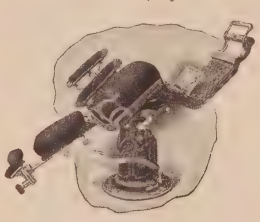

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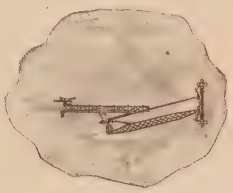

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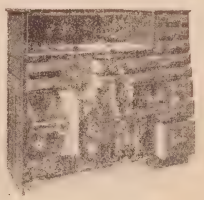

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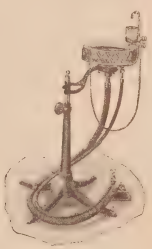

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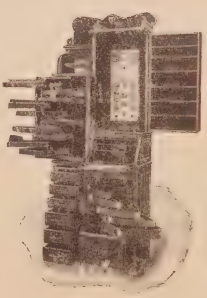

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES

Dr. Forsythe's Visit

On February 4, Dr. Streett gave a part of his hour to Dr. Forsythe, a returned medical missionary from Korea. He gave a short address on Medical Missions.

He said in part: "I want to tell you fellows what medical missionaries are doing for Heathen countries. Korea is called the hermit nation because of its bitter antagonism for the alien. Seoul is the capital. The whole country has a population of about 10,000,000. Until very recent years, they had no educated physicians. Dr. Allen was the first. He was a medical missionary from China who arrived at an apportune time. A street fight was in progress in the capital city; the prince was wounded. The native doctors could not staunch the blood so Dr. Allen was called and tied the bleeding vessels. This won him royal favor and he was given a government hospital.

It being the popular belief that disease was the product of the devil, the native doctor had invented means to get rid of him. For instance a man suffering with pneumonia a doctor is called. He proceeds to burn the demons by building a fire on his chest. Another series of treatment is to beat the patient with clubs, while another method which seemed popular and a sort of panacea was to transfix the patient wherever the pain was located with a sort of skewer.

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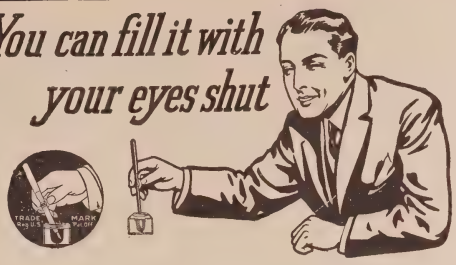

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The ALUMNI-TRIANGLE

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HYDATIDIFORM MOLE

By Wm. B. Perry, M. D. ('89), Associate Professor of Operative Surgery at the Baltimore Medical College and Gynecologist at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore—Read Before the Section on Clinical Medicine and Surgery of the Baltimore City Medical Society, April, ('07).

Hydatidiform mole, hydatids uteri, or what is possibly a more explicit title, cystic degeneration of the chorion, is one of the very rare diseases of pregnancy, and one whose etiology is still a matter of much doubt. The extreme rarity and usual absence of distinctive and diagnostic symptoms until the patient is depleted by hemorrhage, sepsis, or uterine invasion, prompts me to present these specimens with a complete history of each case, hoping something may be brought out in the discussion to improve our knowledge of this interesting condition. From the literature there seems to be a discrepancy as regards the frequency of the disease. Madam Bovini reports it to occur about once in 20,000 cases. At the Charite Hospital of Berlin it occurred in 4 out of 22,000 cases, while Dr. Williamson reports 1 in 2,400 cases. As it is a disease which affects the membranes early in pregnancy, rarely going on to full term, we would naturally favor individual statistics rather than hospital reports. My own limted experience and that of others with whom I have talked would favor the frequency as expressed by Dr. Williamson. The disease usnally appears early in pregnancy, very rarely occurring after placental formation, i. e, tenth week.

It may involve the entire chorion, causing death of the foetus—this is the usual course—or involve only a limited portion of the membrane, which would allow nourishment to the foetus from the unaffected portion of the placenta, permitting pregnancy to advance. This, however, is rare, the rule being for early involvement and death of the foetus.

The disease may not be confined to the chorion or endochorion, but the degenerated villi may pierce the decidua and invade the uterine wall, in some cases completely penetrating it. When this occurs the invasion usually follows the course of the venous channels and is associated with much bleeding. Aside from the fact, that the disease commonly affects multiparae and those well up in the child-bearing age, we know little of its etiology. Among the causes advocated from time to time have been endometritis, metritis, pressure from uterine fibroids interfering with the circulation, and syphillis. But as far as I know no definite cause can be satisfactorily stated. The early writers were very much confused as to the pathology of the disease. The true nature of it was first recognized in 1827 by Velpeau. He ascribed it to a disease of the villi of the chorion, probably caused by some dyscrasia or specific lesion of that membrane.

Virchow, in 1853, stated that the disease was due to a myxomatous degeneration of the connective tissue of the Chorionic villi and designated it myxomachorii. This view was accepted until 1895, when Marchand, after a careful study of many specimens, decided that it was a condition not of the connective tissue, but one in which the ephthelial covering of the villi was concerned. His view was confirmed by Neumann, Pick, Fraenkel, and others, and from the great tendency of Mole to undergo malignant degeneration, this no doubt is the best theory advanced.

There are three clinical features associated with the condition, any one of which if observed should cause us to at least suspect the presence of Mole. They are: First. Rapid increase in size of the uterus altogether out of proportion to the term of pregnancy. Second. A persistent watery and bloody discharge at irregular intervals when from other symptoms pregnancy is suspected. Third. The finding of characteristic vesicles in the flow, this, of course, being diagnostic, although unfortunately rare; in fact, in none of our cases was it observed. The earliest symptom observed in these cases was irregular loss of blood when pregnancy was suspected. With such a chain of symptoms one would naturally suppose the condition comparatively easy to diagnose. This was not the case, however, in two of our cases. Indeed, the exact trouble was not understood until the degenerated villi were seen by the eye after expulsion. There are, of course, many conditions other than Mole whose symptoms in many respects are similar, but by careful and repeated examinations these should be eliminated. Hydraminon, syphilis, endometritis, cancer of the body of the uterus and fibroids are associated with irregular bloody discharges, but do not have other symptoms to which we will briefly call your attention. In hydraminon the uterus is enlarged, but regular in size, not broadened at the fundus, does not feel boggy, but tense, and there is usually no bloody discharge. It moreover occurs later in pregnancy.

In syphilitic endometritis we have an irregular menstrual function, absence of the symptoms of pregnancy, and, as a rule, if a careful examination be made, evidence of syphilis

will be found elsewhere; indeed in all cases of metrorrhagia and menorrhagia a possible luetic condition should not be overlooked. In carcinoma we have marked and decided depletion both in haemaglobin per cent and loss of flesh. There is, however, a difference between pallor caused by loss of blood and that due to progressive malignant growth In fibroids we have a hard instead of a soft body, which. oftentimes is nodular, absence of the boggy feel and other symptoms of pregnancy, slow onset and progress of the condition, without marked constitutional disturbances. So, on the whole, in most cases a diagnosis ought to be made by careful elimination.

Treatment: Concerning the treatment of Mole there is but one thing to do if, of course, a definite diagnosis has been made, i. e., to empty the uterus at once. Nothing is to be gained by delay and there is a possibility of extreme depletion caused by constant bleeding, infection or more alarming still, malignant degeneration. If the mass is small it may be delivered by manual dilatation and a dull spoon curette. A sharp or Martin's curette should never be used, as in this condition the uterus is soft, nonresistant and would be comparatively easily punctured. If possible, it is far better to shell out the mass with one or two fingers in the uterus and not to use a curette of any kind. We should be sure the uterine cavity is empty and that no detached material is allowed to remain, otherwise we are liable to have symtoms of septic intoxication. Unless the bleeding is excessive, personally I do not deem it necessary to use irrigation. The removal of small particles of debris can be readily accomplished by mopping out the cavity with a gauze sponge firmly held on a sponge-holder. If the mass is large as it was in two of our cases, the better treatment. I believe, would be to open up the anterior cul-de-sac, strip back the bladder and make an incision through the cervix to the internal os. By this method the uterus can be readily emptied, exploration more carefully employed, and, if performed properly, the method does not add to the risk of the patient. As deciduoma malignum or chorion epithelioma occurs in about 18 per cent of all cases the question of hysterectomy cannot be overlooked, but from my limited experience I do not believe malignancy is so frequent after Mole as one would imagine from the literature, and I should therefore hesitate to advocate a complete hysterectomy unless there be a vaginal involvement or metastases elsewhere. Each case should be closely observed for at least one year after expulsion and if at any time an irregular menstrual function be present an immediate currettement is indicated, and if a positive diagnosis of malignancy can be made from the scrapings hysterectomy is necessary.

In conclusion, I would say, from the study of these four cases, that there are three points we wish to present for your consideration and perhaps correction. First: Continuous bleeding from the cervix in a supposed case of early pregnancy, in the absence of a positive diagnosis, demands exploration of the inside of the uterus.

Second: There is a strong probability of the syphilitic origin of these cases.

Third: Splitting of the anterior wall of the cervix to a point above the internal os give better opportunity to explore and empty the uterus thoroughly and safely than dilatation and operating through the cervical canal.

First. It would be unwise to advocate emptying the uterus in all cases of bleeding during early pregnancy, for there are conditions other than Mole in which moderate hemorrhage occurs during the early weeks. The majority of these cases, however, present a definite clinical history leadihg to their etiology, and hemorrhage ceases when the patient is put to bed and an anodyne given. But in cases where bleeding continues regardless of treatment and no definite cause can be ascribed, I consider it a waste of valuable time to postpone exploring the uterine cavity, as nothing is to be gained by the delay.

Second. There are, no doubt, many syphilitic women who do not have Mole, but from the history of these cases its possible origin cannot be overlooked. Is it the cause primarily, or does syphilis, by its invasion so deplete tissues that they offer a fertile field for the degenerative process? The latter theory to my mind seems probable.

Third. Opening the anterior cervical wall up to the internal os is comparatively a safe and simple operation, requires but a few minutes to peform, does not add to the risk of the patient, and certainly enlarges our field for operation.

Case I.—M. B., married, age 32.

Family History: Negative.

Previous History: Five children, all normal deliveries, one abortion three years ago, supposed to be due to some blood disease for which she was being treated. Last baby, twenty-six months ago had from birth skin trouble and eye disease. Baby and mother under treatment for three months after delivery. Menses appeared five months after birth of baby and continued regular until September 15, 1905, (menses due on this date but did not appear). Had symptoms of pregnancy during the months of October, November, and December, 1905, but her physical condition remained good. Early in January, 1906, had slight oozing, which continued until February 2, 1906 when she had an alarming hemorrhage. Dr. Meyer was called in, packed vagina, and sent patient to hospital. At 8 P. M., same date, February 2, 1906, packing removed, and soft mass found protruding from cervix; patient anaesthetized, mass removed, uterus emptied by means of two fingers in cavity, mopped out with sponge on holder, uterus contracted, and patient put to bed. Had an uneventful convalescence and referred back to her physician at the expiration of two weeks, the administration of specific treatment being advised. Saw patient at her home Feb. 19, 1907. She has gained in flesh, menses normal since leaving hospital and is now 8 months pregnant. No bleeding or other pathological symptoms during this pregnancy.

Case II.—L. R., colored, single, age 20 years.

Family History: Negative.

Previous History: Acknowledged having had syphilis and treatment for same. Still some enlarged inguinal glands. One abortion two years ago, another six months later.

Present History: Menses regular until three months ago,

at that time disappeared for ten weeks, had nausea and enlarged breasts. Beginning twelfth wee: noticed bloody and watery flow which continued for several days. After rest in bed flow ceased but recurred every few days until April 11, 1905, when she had violent bleeding, with considerable pain. Was seen in dispensary April 12, 1905. Gave history of having lost considerable blood and suffering much pain during the past twelve hours. Symptoms of pregnancy and acknowledged intercourse. Examination revealed uterus enlarged and soft, size about four months pregnancy; cervix soft and patulous, dilated about size of silver quarter; blood discharge, no odor, mass protruding. Upon withdrawal of finger degenerated chronic villi found. Bleeding made profuse by examination. Vagina cleansed, packed, and patient refusing to go to hospital, was sent home. Packing removed at 5 P. M. of the same day; mass consisting of degenerated villi in vagina, cervix dilated sufficiently to permit exploration of cavity, which was found to be empty. Not much bleeding, no pain. Patient put to bed, where she remained for ten days and made non-febrile convalescence. Under observation about three months, when she changed her residence, since which time we have been unable to locate her.

Case III.—Mrs. B. L. Z., married age 46 years.

Family history: Mother, sister and one aunt died of cancer. One sister of tuberculosis; husband acknowledged having had syphilis in 1904, but claims to have been cured.

Previous history: Healthy as a child, menses at fifteen years, regular and painless, duration three days.

Present History: Married five children, all instrumental; one abortion during first year of married life; cause not known. Last baby twelve years ago, since which time menses regular until August 26, 1905. At this time had flow for twenty-four hours; no pain. Did not have flow again until January 12, 1906, during which time she suffered from morning sickness, breast enlargement and other symptoms, which caused her to suspect she was pregnant, but she did not consult her physician. On January 12, 1906, during the performance of her household duties, was suddenly seized with an alarming hemorrhage which was controlled by rest in bed and tamponing the vagina. A few small clots passed, which were readily broken up under water, but revealed nothing of importance. At this time an examination was made with the following results, viz., relaxed outlet, large spacious vagina, bluish discoloration of the mucosa, cervix enlarged and soft; body enlarged to about size of 3 months pregnant uterus, softer in consistency than normal and broadened at the fundus. A diagnosis of possible pregnancy was made and patient put to bed where she remained for a week, at which time all bleeding had ceased. Two weeks later another bleeding attack occurred without any apparent cause, and was controlled by rest in bed. February 18, 1906, patient had another hemorrhage which, though checked at time persisted at intervals until March 28, 1906, on which date she was admitted to the hospital. The following morning, March 29, 1906, patient anæsthetized, uterus dilated and mass about size of an orange removed by means of dull spoon curette. The mass macroscopically had the appearance of a Mole. Showing some signs of collapse vagina hastily packed with gauze and patient put to bed. Her condition at this time was such that it was necessary to use stimulation and normal salt solution subcutaneously. Patient rallied during the afternoon and had fairly comfortable night. On the following day, about 6 A. M., she complained of severe pains and inability to void urine. Packing removed from vagina and a mass was felt protruding from the cervix. Uterine cavity emptied by means of index finger, afterwards irrigated with hot sterile salt solution to control bleeding. Mass composed of typical degenerated choronic villi, something larger than an English walnut. Patient had an uneventful convalescence and left hospital in ten days. On February 18, 1907, patient was examined and her condition was apparently normal. She claims to have had no menstrual disturbances, no pelvic pain, and has gained about twenty-two pounds in weight.

Case IV.—M. E. N. married ten years, age thirty-one years; occupation, housework.

Family History: Father and one brother died of T. B. Mother and two sisters living, both healthy; husband in poor health and cause not known. No history of malignancy.

Previous History: Enjoyed good health as a child; menses at the age of fifteen years, regular and painless, duration five days. Three babies, all normal deliveries, two abortions after first, metrorrhagia and menorrhagia for 3 months. Second abortion in January, 1906. Irregular menstruation February and March of same year; menses normal in April and May; missed periods in June, and from morning nausea and other symptoms concluded she was pregnant. During July suffered from periodical pains of bearing down character in lower abdomen, but no blood was lost. About middle of August, 1906, commenced to lose blood, which continued with increasing frequency until September, 15, 1906. On this date had an alarming hemorrhage and passed clots, with severe pains and six hours later sent for Dr. Pearce. Upon his arrival found mass in vagina which was readily removed by means of index finger. Uterus explored; found to be empty; ergot given to control hemorrhage. Mass consisted of degenerated villi, with membranes intact. Uterus at this time, even after explulsion of mass, about the size of two and a-half months' pregnacy.

Bleeding continued moderately for about 10 days then ceased. Was examined January 14, 1907, with following results, i. e., cystocele and rectocele, cervix enlarged and soft, with eversion of cervical mucous membrane, body of uterus in normal position; freely movable, enlarged and soft in consistency; left salpingo-oophoritis, right side normal. No evidence of malignancy or syphillis. Since expulsion of Mole menses rugular, has increased in weight and her general physical condition good.

⚜

At this writing Wilson, '10, who has been so seriously ill in the Maryland General Hospital, is slowly recovering.

MEDICAL LIFE IN OLD HEIDELBERG

By E. E. Langley, M. D., Resident Physician of Maryland General Hospital, 1906-1907—Delivered Before the Clinical Society of the Baltimore Medical College December 12, 1907.

In order to make the subject assigned to me perhaps a little more interesting to some of the audience I have taken the liberty to broaden it somewhat by including a few words concerning the capitals of Paris and London, with a brief description of the town Heidelberg and its surroundings.

But first, why does one go to Europe? There are at least three objects—purely to travel, purely to study, or a combination of the two. The first usually satisfies those who have plenty of money, but are not of a studious frame of mind, as no one can deny that there are thousands of beautiful sights in the old country. The picturesque scenery, including the rivers, valleys, mountains and old castles, pleases the eye and fulfils the desires of probably every American who has longed to see nature's great work in that wonderful land. Second, those who go abroad purely to study generally return feeling well repaid for their time and funds spent. Artists admit that there are no cities equal to Paris and Rome in which to study art. Linguists agree that the most rapid progress in acquiring the knowledge of a language is made in the countries where the respective tongues are spoken. Medical men find the facilities for work in diagnoses, pathology and all scientific study excellent, and so on in the various lines of study. A combination of the two is the one which I chose, and the one I believe to be recommended to medical men contemplating a trip abroad. The amount of traveling which I did afforded me the great pleasure of seeing several cities in Germany and many interesting points in each; a trip down the Rhein from Mainz to Cöln, which was too beautiful for words to describe; several little trips on the Neckar; visits to many of the old castles; a day's tramp in the Black Forrest, also a week in both Paris and London, in each of which I visited the largest and best hospitals and other points of interest. All this afforded me a fair opportunity to form impressions and I must admit that in general they are quite pleasing.

As to Heidelberg, it is considered one of the most picturesque and romantic towns in Germany. Nature has here surpassed herself, and in the surrounding country has produced one of the most beautiful landscapes imaginable. From the higher points of the town we see the garden of Germany, through which flows the Rhein like a silvery ribbon far off in the west and can be seen in a clear day; we see the fertile plain screened in by the hills of the Haardt mountains and the northern outrunners of the Vosges. The plain itself is enlivened by numerous villages and towns, of which Speyer, with its magnificent cathedral, is most striking to our eyes. Visitors to Heidelberg are not only attracted by the charming landscape, but also by its centre of science. Heidelberg has always been a favorite resort of enjoyment and many eminent men, and among them again some of the greatest poets, have enthusiastically sung its praises. It may not be objectionable to read a translation of a poem by Victor v. Scheffel:

Old Heidelberg! Thy beauty
Is crowned with honors rare;
No town on Rhein or Neckar
Can unto thee compare.

Thou home of merry comrades,
Of wisdom deep and wine,
Within thy stream's clear water
Blue eyes reflected shine.

And when with southern breezes
Spring comes o'er hill and lea,
She weaves with fairest blossoms
A bridal robe for thee.

And like a bride thy image
I hold within my heart,
Emblem to me forever
Of Love and Youth thou art.

If worldly cares torment me,
And life seems dull and stale,
I'll spur my horse and gallop
Out to the Neckar vale.

The University of Heidelberg was founded in 1386 and in spite of the hard blows which it has suffered through war, changes of religion, etc., it now ranks among the best universities in Germany. In thankful commemoration of the two founders of the university it calls itself since Karl Friedrich's restoration "Ruperto Carola." The university buildings number at least twenty-five, about eighteen of which are used for the medical department and hospital. The wards for general medical and surgical patients are arranged in separate buildings, so that the cases are well classified; for instance, all orthopaedic cases are in one building; all fractures are in another; all fevers in another, and so on. There are large separate buildings also for eye, ear, gynecological, obstetrical and nervous and mental patients. Within the past year a cancer hospital has been built for Prof. Czerny, who was formerly Professor of Surgery at the university. Another new building has been erected, to be used exclusively for various electrical, steam, mud and sun baths. Nearly all lectures are delivered in halls in the various hospital buildings except those on anatomy, chemistry and pathology, which are given in the respective laboratories. Very little of the teaching is didactic. The lecturers nearly always have a patient before them and sections of students take turn about in examining the cases.

I was especially impressed with the detail into which all the teachers went. For example, a slight stab wound of the arm required that the shoulder, whole arm, hand and fingers should be examined for sensory or motor paralysis. Practically everything which could possibly show anything in an X-ray picture is photographed. Not only in surgical, but in medical cases far more is done to reach a diagnosis than I have seen elsewhere. Blood, urine, stomach, analyses, etc.,

are equally as prominent in their methods as physical examination, but no more so. Therapeutics is very similar to that which I had been taught in this institution, except warm baths and packs are employed in fevers rather than cold ones, the Germans believing what Klemperer has taught—that by cold bathing heat is gotten rid of only by direct abstraction and that cold shocks the majority of patients, while warm bathing and sponging lower temperature in three ways—by bringing the blood to surface and allowing heat radiation; by increasing the activity of the sweat glands, and by the more ready evaporation of warm water, heat being taken from the body to convert the water into vapor. I saw a great deal of surgery and observed a few details in the methods which differ from those I had seen in this country. All the men with whom I talked regarding appendicitis advise early operation in all cases, which I think agrees with the advice and opinion of our best American surgeons. Potassium permanganate and oxalic acid are never employed in hand antisepsis; the surgeons and assistants scrub for about twenty minutes with soap and water; about five minutes with fifty per cent. alcohol and then one to one thousand mercuric chloride. Gloves are not worn. The field of operation is prepared, including the shaving, after the patient has been put on the table. With this technique I did not observe any more infections and stitch abscesses than in our hospitals. Nearly half the surgical work is performed under local anaesthesia. Novocain being employed as the anaesthetic. I saw forty to fifty goitres excised, many herniae, varicoceles, castrations, varicose veins of leg, the smaller amputations, gastro-enterostomy, hare-lip, and many other operations performed under local anaesthesia. Spinal anaesthesia is also employed a great deal, Tropaleocain, Stovaine and Stovocaine being the drugs used. This method is employed there for rectal surgery and many other operations, including herniae, amputations, etc. For general anaethesia chloroform and ether are employed, one equally as much as the other. Suture material is limited almost absolutely to silk, catgut being called for occasionally in haemorrhoidal work. All incisions, including clean abdominal ones, are closed with interrupted silk sutures. They claim they are not annoyed by patients returning with ventral herniae. All haemorrhoidal work is accomplished by the old clamp and cautery method. I did not follow these cases up to ascertain how many haemorrhages occured. I described to them Prof. Arthur Hebb's curved clamp and scissors and I assure you the method appealed to all with whom I talked. They have full directions, address, etc., and Dr. Hebb must not be over-surprised to receive a communication from the Akademisches Kraukenhaus of Heidelberg. There is a great deal of simple goitre in South Germany and there was scarcely a day in which at least one or two was not excised. The patient is subjected to operation just as soon as nervous symptoms appear and it is claimed there that practically a hundred per cent. of the cases are relieved or cured. One case which interested me was a boy fourteen years of age with Ectopia vesicae. Attempts had been made to close up the bladder and abdominal walls, without success. At the operation, which I saw, the bladder was amputated, except a small oval piece including the two ureters; this was used to make an anastomosis with the sigmoid flexure of the colon. The abdominal wall was closed and everything healed beautifully. I saw the boy for several weeks after the operation and he had perfect control of his urine and could retain three hundred cubic centimeters. He gained rapidly in every way. All desiring to take summer and fall courses will find the facilities excellent in Heidelberg. There are about a thousand patients at the university hospital. It draws patients from a great many surrounding villages and towns, besides Heidelberg itself. The clinical material is inexhaustible. There is much tuberculosis in South Germany, consequently plenty of lung cases for diagnosis. Chronic Bright's disease, gastric carcinoma, arterio-sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, leukaemia, cardiac hypertrophy with valvular lesions, and lues appear to me very common in Germany, and they furnished to us lots of valuable material for diagnosis. Probably there is no time in the year so favorable as summer and early fall for post graduate work. The regular students are nearly all gone and one receives personal attention from the teachers. We had but twelve members in our class in diagnosis, three Americans and nine Germans, and about the same number in pathology. We attended lectures and demonstrations in the morning, then spent the rest of the day in the dispensary and hospital wards. The method of teaching was simple. The morning talks pertained to cases which we should expect to see through the day. We were sent to the wards and two men would examine one patient, make diagnosis and give treatment, then when we were ready, one of the lecturers, usually Professor Schoenborn or Fischus, would go over the case with us. I was certainly pleased with their methods and the way in which they handled the patient.

The method in teaching pathology is very much like that employed at present in the Baltimore Medical College. The class is taken to the laboratory, the students listen to a short lecture, then they are shown gross pathological specimens and finally histological and pathological specimens under the miscroscope. There is no special course given in Haematology at the Heidelberg University, so I decided to work for a short time with Professor Ehrlich in Frankfurt. I was disappointed, however, for after meeting him, he told me he was devoting his whole time to experimental work on malignant tumors, the government having given him a large laboratory and furnished several assistants. My disappointment, however, was more than counter-balanced by what I saw in his laboratory, for he is doing some most interesting work. The gynecological, obstetrical, eye and ear clinics are very good in Heidelberg, but I presume far more extensive in Berlin and Vienna, but for work in pathology and diagnosis and for a beautiful place to spend a few months I can conscientiously and heartily recommend Heidelberg.

(Concluded in April Number.)

Actions speak louder than words! We believe in both.

THE FOOT-BALL TEAM'S BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT

On Saturday night, February 15, at the Richmond Market Armory, the foot-ball team gave an athletic entertainment for the benefit of the B. M. C. foot-ball fund. The affair was certainly a success, since the entertainment pleased the crowd, and incidentally the purse of the athletic fund was somewhat inflated.

As a starter to the evening's pleasure the Coast Artillery and Patterson's played a basket-ball game. The Artillery boys were too much for their opponents and won by a good margin. The Patterson's put up a game fight but were outclassed.

Mr. Lawrant, of the senior medical class of B. M. C., sang a solo which was finely rendered and he was obliged to give an encore. He was accompained by Mr. F. S. Ford on the piano and W. L. Garrett on the violin.

The next thing on the programme was a relay race between the Sophomores and Freshmen. The Soph's secured the lead at the start and won all the way, although the Freshies died game and fought every yard. La Fortune, Cavatsak and Spicer ran for the second-year men; Neubauer, E. Leslie and McKelvey represented the Freshmen.

A wrestling bout between "Hackenschmidt" Gibson, a senior, and "Gotch" Layman, a Sophomore, was enjoyed by everyone. All the arts known to wrestlers of every nation were tried and new ones invented, but to no avail, and when the whistle blew Gibson was endeavoring to shut off Layman's supply of oxygen. The referee declared the bout a draw, which met with the approval of every one since the contestants had been drawing each other over the slippery floor most of the time.

There is no doubt but that the chief attraction on the programme was the basket-ball game between the "Ridiculous" and the "Sublimes." In fact, the term basket-ball is hardly sufficient to give an idea of the contest since all sorts of other athletic "stunts" ever heard of were tried by these nebulous basket-ball players, and it was no uncommon thing for one player in his frenzy to deliberately pick up his opponent and toss him outside the court, and as men weighing two hundred and fifty pounds were playing, it is not to be wondered at that such atheltic enthusiasm was displayed.

As the two teams appeared on the floor three rousing cheers were given them. It looked odd to see a great big heavy-weight tearing across the floor followed by a man about one-third his size, and it was hard to realize that these men were to be opponents. But it must be said that the small fellows were of the bull-dog variety and played in a game manner.

When the referee blew the whistle, Longwell (250 pounds) gave the ball a solar-plexus blow and struck Haggerty so hard that his 249 pounds went to the floor with anything but a dull thud. It was hard to tell which was the more surprised, Haggerty or the floor, but it seems as if anyone would rather have been Haggerty than the floor. The accident pleased Longwell so much that for two minutes the game was stopped in order that he might recover himself. But the tide of affairs soon changed. The ball came within a short distance of Longwell, and endeavoring to flirt with it his feet lost their attraction for the floor, and once again the whole building was shaken as from an earthquake.

All the time the referee had been trying to count fouls, but after counting nine hundred and ninty-nine he gave up, as no adding machine was procurable. The eagle-eyed Achorn thought nothing of getting the ball and dashing across the court and back again and actually looked grieved if the referee reproved him. Another bad feature about Achorn was that he had a tendency to shoot the ball toward the wrong goal, and had not his men closely watched him he would have shot several baskets for his opponents.

The game was finally stopped by the Armory authorities, who claimed that "Mellin's Food" Haggerty, "Slim" McNaught and "Eagle Milk" Longwell, by virtue of their combined weights and extraordinary athletic ability, had loosened the props under the floor, and as dancing was to be enjoyed it was necessary to preserve the floor. Every man played a star game in his own sweet way, for it was not at all unsual to see four or five men embracing each other at one time.

The "Sublimes" won and it may be said by their sublime efforts, which made their opponents appear "Ridiculous," so that each team was rightly named.

LINE UP

SUBLIMES,		RIDICULOUS,
Haggerty	L. G.	McNaught.
Achorn	R. G.	Cornforth.
McGovern	C.	Longwell.
Clarkin	R. F.	E. Leslie.
Spicer	L. F.	McKelvey.

Goals from field—Spicer, 3; Clarken, 1; McNaught, 2; McGovern, 1; E. Leslie, 3; McKelvey 4. Goals from fouls—Achorn, 1. Referee, B. Leslie.

Dancing was enjoyed for the remainder of the evening, and not until "Home Sweet Home" was played did the spectators leave and then reluctantly. Much credit must be given Harry Devine who worked hard and faithfully for the success of the entertainment and to everyone who helped is given a vote of thanks.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

The meetings for men which have been held at Ford's since November recorded the largest attendance, as a season, in the history of these great meetings.

Dr. David Streett spoke at the Central Y. M. C. A. on "City Health and Alcohol" Monday, March 9th.

The Intermediate Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Frederick March 26-29. Among the speakers are Fred B. Smith, of New York City; L. A. Coulter, State Secretary of Virginia; Senator La Follette, Rev. John Timothy Stone and many others of equal merit.

Our dlegation consists of Messrs. Munger, Travaskis and Layman.

A business meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year was held Friday, March 6. The following officers were elected:

President—Ernest G. Hand.
Vice-President—Richard Travaskis.
Treasurer—H. D. McFarland.
Secretary—J. W. Layman.

THE BELLS OF BALTIMORE, OR WHY GREAT ACTORS CANNOT SLEEP

(Continued from the February Number.)

Passing the laundry of Yung Hen at 2.30 o'clock one morning, I observed that gentleman busily engaged with a hot flat-iron upon some article of apparel richly trimmed with lace and ruffles.

"Good morning, Mr. Hen," said I, "have you insomnia?",

"Yep; me tink so, but you no gettee till bling checkee."

"Alright. Don't you ever get sleepy?"

"Yep; no time sleepee; washee, washee allee timee; work like hellee; bimeby go Chinee; no more workee; eatee muchee; hittee pipee; plantee sleepee; goodee timee."

One day while driving in East Baltimore I paused to listen to the sweet strains of the "Marseillaise" played on a hand organ by an Italian in front of a German saloon. The insult was promptly avenged. Out from the saloon rushed a bull-dog and made a savage attack on the musician, who soon resembled the wandering ministrel, Nankipoo, "a thing of threads and patches."

The Italian's private secretary and financial agent hastily escaped the danger zone by ascending a convenient telegraph pole, from which vantage point he loudly protested against the indignities heaped upon his master; for at this moment five Dutchmen emerged from the saloon, each armed with a cuspidor, and with true German courage, they aided and abetted the bull-bog by hurling the missles at the now prostrate and helpless Italian, after which they beat a hasty retreat to the cellar, and sang a song entitled, "Gott safe, Emperor Wilheim."

By this time the police had arrived and dispersed the dog and summoned the ambulance to convey the injured man to the hospital, but he protested so vigorously that he was finaly removed to his home.

Never having seen a case of tetanus, it occurred to me about two weeks later that this would be an excellent opportunity to study the disease and witness the dying agony of the victim, and with this thought in mind I obtained from the Police Department the address of the injured man, whose name proved to be Antonio Spaghetti. I betook myself to President Street, where after wandering around among long lines of freight cars and dodging among push carts, I at last found the house where Signor Spaghetti was comfortably ensconced in the bosom of fourteen families, in an alley known as Monkey Row.

It was only after I had succeeded in convincing the inhabitants that I was in no way connected with the Police Department, and that I was not a Blackhand investigator, that they admitted that the man I was in search of was in the house. In answer to my inquiry as to how he was getting along, I was informed that he was doing very nicely.

This was something of a surprise to me, and I asked who the attending physician was. The major-domo of the house gravely assured me that there was no physician in attendance; that the services of a physician were of little or no use in cases of this nature, and that the only proper treatment or injuries of this kind was to apply to each of the wound a hair off the dog that bit him. But the fourteen families in council assembled had deemed it unwise to attempt to procure any of the hirsute growth of the German canine; so they resorted to a practice very common among pharmacists and known as "substitution." In this case they substituted a few hairs from the caudal appendage of an old yellow dog, and carefully applied one or two of them to each of Signor. Spaghetti's wounds, binding them in place with strips of adhesive plaster, and while, of course, the results could not be expected to be as satisfatory as if the simon-pure article was used, still the patient was doing remarkably well, and I was invited to witness the efficacy of this treatment. I was ushered into a 12 by 12 room, the single window of which was tightly closed, although it was a hot September night. There was no paper on the walls and the floor was innocent of covering of any kind. The only furniture was four iron beds and on the wall hung a tin kerosene lamp, with as smoke-blackened chimney.

Three of the beds were each occupied by two fellows countrymen of Sig. Spaghetti, but by virtue of his injuries he had the fourth bed to himself. Had it not been for the presence of his Simian friend, who quietly regarded me with solemn visage, I would not have recognized my man on account of the numerous strips of plaster by which his face was almost hidden from view.

I expressed a desire to examine his injuries further, and had little trouble in so doing for, when he cast off the ancient quilt, which was the only covering to the bare mattress on which he was lying, I found him attired precisely as was Adam before the advent of the serpent into the Garden of Eden.

After looking him over and noticing that there were no indications of gangrene, I asked, "How can you sleep in such a place as this with no ventilation?"

"Sleepa fine, me and da monk."

"Don't you find it hard to play that organ on the streets all day?"

"No; hava da gooda time; maka da monk do alla da work."

"You use discretion, of course, in the matter of diet while suffering from these dog-bites?"

"What da hella you mean?"

"What are you eating and drinking?"

"Eata da hot dog, and da macaroni, and da onion, and da garlig, and da tomat; smoke da tobac, and drinka da stale beer and da whisk."

I was obliged to cut my interview short on account of mutterings from the occupants of the other beds, which I interpreted as an indication that I was disturbing the sleepers, although it was only nine o'clock.

I learned that though these quarters are not as palatial as at the Belvedere and are not run on strictly hygienic principles, the occupants have no difficulty in passing into that state of unconsciousness known as sleep, and were it not that I have had ocular proof, my belief in the existence of the bacillus tetanus, the streptococcus erysipelatis, and all their sisters and

their cousins and their aunts, would be completely shattered after a visit to this house.

I called at the Hotel Theodore and sent up my card to Miss Flora McFlimsey, leading lady in the "Pearl of Poughkeepsie," playing at the Gayety Theatre. The fair Flora directed that I be shown at once to her suite, where she received me most graciously in pajamas and curl papers, and though it was then 11 A. M., it did not require the, astuteness of a Sherlock Holmes to deduce that she had not long been awake. She assured me that she just adored Baltmore and its people. I judged from the horticultural display and the number of "Dr. Welsh's Grape Juice" bottles about the room that some of the Baltimoreans must adore her. Did the sound of the numerous bells disturb her rest? Not at all. She dearly loved the Baltimore bells. I confessed that I, too, had what Mr. Dooley would probably describe as a "strong wakeness" for certain of the Baltimore belles myself. She declared that neither she nor any of the rest of her company had the slightest difficulty in obtaining rest here and hoped she would play here real often, etc., etc., etc.

I had often observed soon after daybreak a gentleman in an automobile speeding down Eutaw Place. I learned that he was Mr. Moses Wisenberg, a dealer in metals, with offices and yards near Jones' Falls. This poor man doubtless has some nervous trouble that prevents him from sleeping, thought I. Believing that I might be of some service, I called upon him at his office. I had no difficulty in finding the place. Long before I reached it I could see huge piles of Fe, while scattered all about were smaller heaps of Pb. and Cu. I had been reliably informed that he also has a large accumulation of Au. and Ag., but I saw none of these about the premises. As I entered the office he was in the act of dictating a letter to his stenographer something like this: "My tear Mr. Schankelhausenheimer:—. "Holt on, holt on, Miss Scarawitch; make dot my tear sir, und safe te vear und tear on te typewriter."

When he finished his letter, I stated the object of my visit, and he assured me he had not the slightest nervous disorder, and took his early morning stroll merely from force of habit. On his arrival from Russia, more than twenty years ago, he had adopted the custom still in vogue on the East side, of establishing a hennery under his bed. This was a simple procedure, it being only necessary to nail a few strips of laths from the sides and ends of his bed down to the floor, and in the inclosure thus formed he installed a few hens and their husband. It is entirely due to the study of the habits of these common barn-yard fowls that he owes his phenomenal success in life. He observed that they retired to rest at dusk and woke at daylight. He tried the same scheme with great profit to himself. It worked to great advantage on both ends. By retiring early he burned no oil, and thus escaped paying tribute to King John (D.), and he was not obliged to spend all his money for alarm clocks, for at the break of day he was always aroused by the lord of the harem beneath his couch, and this alarm never failed; for the cock will crow at the first sign of dawn, whether he is under the bed or on the roof. It was only necessary, then, for Mr. Wisenberg to reach under his bed and bring forth the fresh eggs that his feathered friends had kindly provided for his breakfast, and then he was off like the traditional early bird, and had captured the *lumbricus terrestris* long before his competitors had thought of stirring.

Nor was this all; having escaped the irritating effects of artificial light upon the optic nerve his vision is now so unimpaired that he can readily discern a fifty-cent piece at a distance of two hundred yards. Thus we see the valuable lessons that can be taught us by our common domestic animals and birds. Mr. Wisenberg has long since discontinued his hennery, but "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise," is his motto, and he is an exemplification of the truth of it.

I talked with many others, and in no case found one unable to sleep except the high-salaried people of the stage. But there is a remedy for even these when in Baltimore or anywhere else where they experience difficulty in obtaining rest.

Each and every one should be equipped with one copy of "Gray," to be read when in a nervous condition or under great mental strain. The effect will be most soothing, and I will guarantee that a perusal of six pages will never fail to land them in the arms of Morpheus. They may open the volume anywhere and read whatever appears before them and the effect will be the same. It is the greatest hypnotic known; witness its effect upon our own students.

For those who do not care for so large a volume there is nothing equal to "Herring's Treatise on the Brain and Spinal Cord," but this latter remedy must be used with great caution, for, like strychnine, a little of it goes a great way, and an overdose might prove fatal. Half a page is sufficient to relieve the most obstinate cases.

There is one other remedy that might be applied by the public. The trouble with these people is that they are suffering from craniumbus abnormalis, a disease "known to the laity" as "big-head."

They have been lauded and pampered to such an extent that they have reached a state of mind where they actually believe that there is nothing in this world quite good enough for them.

The limit seems to be about reached when they take it upon themselves to insult and abuse their audiences, as one of them did in a leading theatre in this city last season.

This man evidently forgot or, possibly it has never occurred to him, that he was merely the hired man of that audience, working for them and overpaid for his services.

Baltimoreans are notoriously easy going. In almost any other city in the country that actor's engagement would have promptly terminated with the close of his remarks.

No corporation or business house would for a moment tolerate such an outburst from any employee.

It lies with the public to pull these people down from the pinnacle upon which they have placed themselves by the simple process of declining to pay them fancy prices.

In other words, cut their wages fifty per cent and they will still be getting all they are worth and will be able to look upon their surroundings from a different view-point.

Such action would not only be of benefit to the public, but would be an inestimable blessing in disguise to the actor as well, for he could then retire at night with the consciousness of having performed an honest day's work for an honest day's pay and would sleep in peace, undisturbed by the music of chimes and the ringing of bells.

The ALUMNI-TRIANGLE

THE REST OF EVERYTHING AND PLENTY OF IT

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Vol. 3 March, 1908 No. 6

Editorial

Color Harmony and College Colors

The present interest in the subject of a change in college colors suggests a brief discussion of the physical and physiological basis of "harmony" in color relations, and its importance and limitations in determining the choice of an effective combination of college colors.

"Harmony," as applied to color association, is not a mere arbitrary dictum of art critics. On the contrary, it is the definition of a distinct physiological effect of wave-stimuli upon the organ of sight, and has its foundation in the physical relations of the solar spectrum to the optic nerve. A color or combination of colors is pleasing or displeasing according to the effect, upon this nerve, of the wave-stimuli associated with, and producing the given color or combination. Nature favors a pleasing and restful effect in various ways: for example, by presenting a preponderance of wave-stimuli of mean oscillatory range, as in the green of forest and field (at centre of solar spectrum); or by associating colors that are mutually complementary, as the red of the rose and the green of the leaf; or by presenting a combination, and consequent mutual counteraction, of all wave-lengths, as in the dull grey of the autumn landscape. If, moreover, a combination of optical wave-lengths, as in white or grey, reacts upon the nerve of sight along with a color representing a single wave-length (as, for instance, red), the more numerous waves of the composite color tend, by the principle of average values, to subdue the effect of the simple color, and no displeasing effect is produced by the correlation of the two. Thus, any color may stand beside white or grey and seem harmonious.

Harmony alone, however, is not sufficient for the purposes of college colors. They must also have character and contrast.

By "character" is meant a distinct individuality. Black and white are the color values most deficient in this property: black, because it is the *nil*-value, the *lack* of all colors, since it results from a total failure to reflect or transmit the waves of light; white, because it is the *sum* of all colors, the result of complete reflection or transmission. Thus, grey is in this respect preferable to white as a composite color in a combination of composite and simple.

The importance of *contrast* in a combination of college colors is evident from their practical uses. Amid the intense rivalry of the athletic field, for example, it is desirable that the colors of the contending institutions, on pennant, banner, and streamer, should be *conspicuous*. To accomplish this end without at the same time adopting a combination that must jar upon the more polished amenities of banquet hall and social function, is the problem most difficult to solve in the choice of college colors.

A local authority on matters of art, in a critical analysis of the color relations of the college colors representing the more important universities and colleges of Baltimore, concludes that each combination is either to some degree at variance with optical rest or more or less objectionable on other grounds: Black and Blue (J. H. U.), for lack of contrast; Red and Black (U. of M.), for too great a contrast; New Gold and Royal Blue (Woman's College), for too great a contrast; Purple and Light Gold (P. and S), for lack of harmony; Navy Blue and Gold (B. C. D. S.), for lack of harmony. The same critic considers our colors the most objectionable of all.

That our college colors are objectionable is generally conceded by the student-body and others concerned; but there is naturally a difference of opinion as to the remedy. Some favor White and Royal Blue; others favor Maroon and Grey. On the principle of the combination of a composite with a simple color for harmony, as explained above, either would be scientifically correct; but there are other qualities to be taken into account. White is lacking in "character," or individuality, while grey has a distinctive character of its own. Royal Blue is objectionable on anatomical grounds as a color representative of a medical college; while maroon approaches as nearly as may be the true color of venous blood. The only objection to Maroon is in the matter of *name*. The name Cyanosed Red (Greek *cyanos*, "blueish") would be more appropriate, since it involves a distinctively medical term and accurately defines the color of venous blood, of which the term Venous "Blue" is a misnomer. Or the name Venous Red might be substituted.

With the adoption of either Cyanosed Red or Venous Red for the first color, Arterial Red becomes an impossibility as the second, through lack of contrast;

and another color must be selected. The choice should lie between white and grey, with a preference for the grey, both on account of its "character" and because of its anatomical associations. Our present colors, Arterial Red and Venous "Blue," represent the circulatory system alone. The nervous system, with its intellectual relations, is quite as important. If there is a cyanosed red of the circulatory system, so also is there an "anatomical grey" of the nervous system; and the two happily harmonize.

Whether the composite grey of the brain has its basis in some physical adaptation to the reception and interpretation of the full range of oscillatory stimuli, is a point too abstruse for consideration here; however that may be, no one who has wrestled with "Gray" in study, lecture-room, and anatomical laboratory, will deny that Anatomical Grey is apropos both as to text-book studies and as to the intra-cranial matter of the particular hue required to master it.

To summarize: Cyanosed Red and Anatomical Grey represent physiological realities; their correlation is scientifically correct and artistically harmonious; and they are adapted, moreover, to the practical uses of college colors, both on field and in banquet-hall. Let us adopt them *in their true* color-values (maroon and grey), and unite them in this sacred wedlock.

The Doctor's Fee

While the pursuit of the "almighty but elusive dollar" will never be the chief object in life of the true physician, yet with most members of the medical profession it is a very necessary, though, perhaps, disagreeable consideration, and hence it was with pleasure that we read the views of such a respected and experienced authority as Dr. D. W. Cathell upon this subject in the January number of the Maryland Medical Journal. Dr. Cathell is the author of the well-known book, "On The Physician Himself," and the same pithy wisdom and forceful style which have made this book so popular characterizes his remarks upon the question of doctors' fees, and hence we feel that no apology is necessary for quoting at some length upon Dr. Cathell's letter.

He says in part: "In our noble and honored profession everybody, whether specialist or general practitioner, willingly and rightly does, and I hope always will do, his share of 'no-charge' work among the worthy poor, and all act as Good Samaritans to any who are in the grasp of physical distress, and each has cases in which he humanely gives to those who appear to deserve it 'a poor man's bill,' and every practitioner, for one reason or another, often gets but little or nothing from people well able to pay; sometimes not even 'thanks' for very valuable services, occasionally even for saving life itself; or minor cases, in which he charges only a meager pay-by-the-visit fee, whether attended at their homes or at his office. But when it comes to rendering important and well-marked services for patients who can afford to pay just fees, and almost every one also encounters transient, indefinite, chronic, emergency there exists a very great difference between the size of the charges and the terms of payment of the specialist and the general practitioner, for then, every specialist, impressed with a correct idea of the value of his services, ignores the number of his visits and all other lesser details and names this or that specific sum, with the worth of these services as a basis. On the contrary, his brother, the general practitioner, in computing the amount he shall charge, even in well-defined and highly important medical cases, sometimes involving even life itself, does himself great injustice by acknowledging that old, self-belittleing method of computing by the number of visits made, with but little or no regard for anything else; and today, while the fees of his wiser brethren are estimated by their skill and services, the public is still taught to measure the general practitioner by that ridiculous old method, and consequently he seldom or never receives an adequate or just fee, even in highly important cases.

* * *

"Now, if instead of binding yourself to this old per-visit relic of antiquity, you will begin and, whenever possible, charge a just and feasible 'lump sum' for attending the case, and never let the amount sink down to the exact number of visits, it will benefit instead of injuring your reputation, and help your pocketbook too.; and when circumstances compel you to let the fees for two or more cases run together, charge per case for each important one, and be ready promptly to disown the per-visit method, more especially when unusual time is given with the service, or an additional responsibility is placed on you by reason of the patient's social position and his importance in the community, or by your having to treat the case by a regular and prolonged system.

* * *

"If a good patient employs you in a medical case, and you charge him twenty dollars when some less wise per-visit brother would charge him but thirteen or fourteen, you will still be called when he needs you again if he believes you can do more for him than any other physician in reach, for he is not then thinking about fees, but about personal safety. Indeed, I might almost state it as an aphorism that the physician who charges by the visit instead of by the case, when the services are important, robs himself of both prestige and fees, and in the professional race unconsciously puts his own self in the position of an armless man in a rowing match against men with oars, or a legless one in a contest of speed against men with legs, and in my opinion every fee-table should in its medical items contain a 'charge-by-the-case' item, in justice to the General Practitioner."

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PERSONALS

Dr. E. F. Briggs, '06, is practicing in New York City.

Dr. G. Allen Troxell, '00, is located at the Bedfield Insane Asylum, at Harding, Mass.

Dr. H. C. Blake, '05, has been appointed a coroner of one of the districts of Baltimore city.

Dr. L. F. English, '07, is resident physician at the South Baltimore Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital.

Dr. G. Hamilton Hazen, '01, formerly of East Corinth, Vt., has removed to a larger field at Springfield, Vt.

Dr. Sydney B. Lawson, '94, of Logan, W. Va., is at present engaged in post-graduate work at the New York Polyclinic.

Dr. C. A. Knox, '04, of Ridgefield Park, N. J., is receiving congratulations on the arrival in the household of a fine baby boy.

Dr. J. L. Mothesheimer, '07, of the house staff of the New York Polyclinic Hospital, recently spent a few days in Baltimore.

Dr. H. G. Harryman, '88, of Baltimore, recently spent some months in New York, where he was engaged in post graduate work.

Dr. R. S. Couthen, '02, of Kershaw, S. C., recently spent a day in Baltimore, where he was entertained by Dr. Frank V. Langfitt, '07, of the house staff of the Maryland General Hospital.

Dr. A. K. Yoosuf, '95, of Worcester, Mass., formerly Secretary of the N. E. Alumni Association, expects to be able to visit Baltimore at commencement time this year.

Dr. Wm. T. Watson, associate professor of Hygiene and Public Health at the Baltimore Medical College, read a paper before the Baltimore City Medical Society on March 6, on "An Obscure Case of Cocaine Poisoning."

Dr. E. E. Langley, '05, formerly resident physician of the Maryland General Hospital, has located in the suburbs of Spokane, Wash. We wish him every success in his far-off field of labor in the wild and woolly west.

Dr. Emil Novak, '04, read a paper before the Baltimore City Medical Society on February 7, on "The Significance of Pain in Pelvic Diseases." This paper, as noted elsewhere, will appear in the American Journal of Obstetrics.

Dr. Wm. A. Nield, '02, of New Bedford, Mass., was a recent visitor in Baltimore, having brought his father to a local hospital for surgical treatment. Dr. Nield was formerly a member of the house staff of the Maryland General Hospital.

Dr. Edmund A. Rogers, '04, of the resident staff of the Carney Hospital, Boston, expects to visit Baltimore in April, at the close of his term of service in the hospital. Dr. Rogers contemplates taking up the practice of medicine in Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Wilmer Brinton, emeritus professor of Obstetrics, and Dr. Charles O'Donovan, professor of Pediatrics and Therapeutics at the Baltimore Medical College, have been elected members of the executive committee of the Alumni Association of the University of Maryland.

Dr. J. R. Parker, '98, of Tyner, N. C., recently spent three or four days in Baltimore. He has been practicing at Tyner since his graduation, and is well pleased with his success. He has been married for some years, his wife having been a Miss Iva Perry, of Belvidere, N. C.

Dr. Arthur Hebb, '98, has recently become the proud father of a bouncing baby boy, and we extend to him our heartiest congratulations. Dr. Hebb is the "man behind" a number of interesting innovations in proctological practice. One of these, which has been called the "vaginal method of proctoscopy," was described in an issue of the old Alumni Journal.

Dr. James Patterson, '98, is located at Dravosburg, Pa. He recently requested the editor to send him a list of all the members of the class of 1898, with their addresses as far as these are known. This list was compiled and forwarded to Dr. Patterson, and we trust he will make good use of it in bringing into close touch the members of this class.

Dr. Merritt Brice, '07, resident obstetrician at the Maryland Lying-In Hospital, was recently called to his home in Chestertown, Md., by the serious illness of his sister, who was suffering with double pneumonia. We are glad to state that his sister has now fully recovered, and Dr. Brice has again resumed his duties at the hospital.

Dr. G. A. McQueen, '06, of Charleston, W. Va., has been appointed a member of the State Tuberculosis Commission of West Virginia. In connection with the duties of this position, he will visit Baltimore and other points in Maryland in the near future for the purpose of studying the methods employed in this State for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

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(On the Eve of Graduation.)

Now is the spring of our delight;
The season of our joys;
The winter of our discontent
Is past and gone, my boys.

All hail the time of Freshmen's hope;
Sophs' rough-housings are past,
Examinations, clinics, quiz
We're free to relegate at last.

Will take disease right by the tail;
We'll find new ills, we'll use new drugs.
We'll make the halls of fame resound
To new discoveries of bugs.

Back to the woods, ye fossils old!
Your place is on the shelf!
You've made your ducats, up to now;
Retire and spend your pelf.

(One Year Later.)

Ah, me! at last a year is gone,
And I am deep in debt;
I can't collect a goll-darn cent,
And here I sit and fret!

There's old man Jones—if he would pay
That eighty that he owes,
I'd have enough to buy some hay
And get some decent clothes.

My creditors are dunning me;
I'm down in sixteen books!
My rent is due, my board bill, too—
How fierce the landlord looks!

I made a botch of Sam Smith's case;
I called diphtheria mumps!
Old Doctor Brown's so down on me,
He calls me "Prince of Chumps!"

The older Doc.'s go driving by
In rigs of fiery red,
While, I to have my pants recreased,
Am forced to go to bed!

Oh, pshaw! that a year is gone,
And I am still in debt!
If I can stand them off awhile,
Perhaps I'll win out yet!

(Twenty Years Later.)

Five cabs and more are at my door!
Three broughams, and eke, a hack!
And men of state and ladies great
My daily office pack.

I am a director of a bank,
Wear a professor's gown;
I'm on the staff of more than half
The hospitals in town.

I am a deacon in the church,
Attend each Sabbath day.
In garb sedate, I pass the plate
In deferential way.

I hold a place on the Health Board,
Of Education, too,
Although to mix in politics
I've long refused to do.

What changes come in twenty years!
My memory goes back,
When cankering care and dark despair
Made all my future black.

"As little fleas have smaller fleas
Upon their backs" which bite,
We sow our tares, we have our cares,
We have our fights to fight.

So look ahead, say twenty years,
Your eyes upon the goal;
Choose from the start the better part
And fortify your soul.

CHARLES E. MEIXSELL, '09.

⚜

McPherson, '09, had the misfortune of falling on the ice on Jordan Stabler's corner and fractured the tip of the left ulna. He is around as usual, and the injured member is mending fast.

J. D. Donahue, '09, who was ill in the hospital and afterwards at his home in Connecticut has returned to College with his health completely restored.

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Chi Zeta Chi Dance

On Friday evening, February 28, at the Lyceum Parlors, was held the annual dance of the Chi Zeta Chi's of Baltimore. Three chapters of the fraternity joined forces and made the event one of the most pleasant and successful of the social season. The chapters represented were the Edmond Rhett Walker of B. M. C., the Louis McLane Tiffany of the University of Maryland and the John S. Lynch of the P. and S. The hall presented a strikingly beautiful appearance. College and fraternity pennants adorned the side walls, while from the chandeliers streamers of purple and gold—the fraternity colors—were gracefully draped. Roses in abundance were used where most effective and the hall was lighted with many colored lights which cast a soft glow over a scene which for beauty could not be excelled.

Light refreshments were served during the intermission by Caterer Johnson.

Dr. J. A. Griffin, '06, national president of Chi Zeta Chi was among the honored guests of the evening.

The patronesses were: Mesdames Randolph Winslow, Frank Martin, E. J. Elgin, Alexander T. Parran, Annine R. F. Frayser, Francis Wheltle, Eugene E. Beer.

The Committee: Messrs. Ray T. Munger, Eugene Elgin, M. B. Roddy, Joseph H. Spicer, Joseph D. Hartnett, Albert Webster, Austin Heffner, W. L. Byerly.

⚜

"Exams." are posted, and every body is too busy for anything. Now for the home stretch.

Deixel, '09, who looked so glum for a time is again smiling. Mrs. Deixel has returned from a visit to her parents in Newark, N. J. "There's a reason."

Hardman, '11, to Dr. Marden: "Say, Doctor, if an earthworm is called 'saccharomyces cerevisiae,' what do you call an elephant?"

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THINGS DENTAL

Psi Omega Ball

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, Pi Chapter of Psi Omega held its first annual ball at Bell's Hall. The attendance was confined strictly to fraternity members, active and honorary, and plans were made to make this event one to be remembered as a festive and social occasion which would bear repetition in years to come and the fulfilment of these plans leads the members to believe that a precedent has been established, and that the Psi Omega dance will be an annual affair. About twenty-five couples were present, and so quickly and pleasantly did the time go that the revellers, overstayed the limits of street-car accommodations and most of the tired couples were compelled to make hasty arrangements for transportation or walk blocks and blocks over rough pavements covered with a thin coating of ice and slush.

The music for the occasion was furnished by Ford, Junior Medic, pianist, and Garrett, Freshman, Dental, violinist, and without intentions of flattery, it is for us to justly say, the music was fine.

Refreshments were served on the continuous variety plan during the whole evening, and as the merry couples strolled over to the balcony for refreshments, admiring eyes followed, drinking in details of dress and carriage, and the "summing up" remarks were complimentary on the whole to both. Everybody was happy and loath to leave, and each one felt on parting like saying, "Come again." So say we, all of us.

The patronesses:

Mrs. F. P. Haynes,
Mrs. K. W. Egerton,
Mrs. E. L. Whitney,
Mrs. T. B. Marden.

The Committee:

C. W. Fuller, '08,
W. H. V. Miller, '09,
Lawrence McGovern, '09,
W. B. Spencer, '10,
W. E. Norton, '10.

B. M. C. Men Passed

The results of the recent Dental State Board examination of Connecticut point a wholesome moral for any who are inclined to underestimate the importance of a thorough foundation in anatomy. The test in this subject was especially hard, including an unusually large proportion of questions on the lower. Results showed that the only men who passed this subject were from the Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College.

Quizzes in Prosthetics

Dr. Cochran is giving a series of quizzes in Prosthetic Dentistry, conducted with especial view to the consideration of practical difficulties of technique and of professional approach that arise in daily practice and in the relations between practitioner and patient. The quizzes are made the more effective by an occasional written test on the points covered.

Maryland State Board Examination

The Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners will meet in the Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College, May 14 and 15, for the examination of candidates for State certificates. A good number of the Senior class will take the examination.

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DAILY IN ATTENDANCE

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Auer, '09, and McClintock, '08—typical "Gold Dust" twins.

If absence truly makes the heart grow fonder, Dr. Egerton must love Clark, '08.

Dr. Pole: "How long is the stomach?", Desforges, '09: "Two inches, Doctor!"

Samuels, '09, says his head is headquarters for ideas and not a loafing place for hair.

J. W. Davis, '08, was recently called north by the death of a sister at Falconer, N. Y.

Burden to Dr. Whitney; "What are you going to lecture about next time." "Oh! about an hour."

C. W. Fuller, '08, has recovered from an attack of pneumonia, which for two weeks confined him to the hospital.

"Little" Baker has discovered a Vaso districtor nerve in contra action to vaso dilators.

Did Dr. Cruzen make it plain to Ryan, '09, how much a man should pay for work done?

Dr. Cruzen: "What is a good antiseptic filling material?"

"Short" Robinson: "S. S. White's."

Dr. Cochran: "How would you make cusps of teeth articuqate?"

Constantine, '09: "Grind hell out of them."

The classmates and friends of Wilson, '10, will be surprised and saddened to learn of his severe illness and removal to the Maryland General Hospital. In some unaccountable way he became infected about the face and neck, and thinking nothing of it kept about as usual until his condition became alarming in the extreme. He is getting careful medical attention and everything is being done to hasten his recovery, which it is hoped will be speedy.

McPherson, '09, under Prof. Johnson's stern gaze, broke his record as a student by falling all to pieces. Whereupon he went out upon the highway and endeavored to break the ice, but the ice broke his arm; he went home and sobbed as though his heart would break. The young lady near endeavored to soothe his broken spirits and Mac. broke his glasses. He says he can't take an internship, as he doesn't wish to go broke entirely.

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THINGS LEGAL

Merriken vs. Joseph

One of the most interesting cases ever tried at our school took place on Wednesday evening, February 19.

It seems that on or about January 21 some members of the school, among them the Plaintiff and Defendant, began talking about the difficult examination usually given by Prof. Coe. Joseph immediately boasted that he was thoroughly prepared to take the examination, whereupon Merriken bet him that he would not make 77. Joseph took up the bet, and at the examination got 89. Merriken claimed he had won the bet, while Joseph denied it and filed pleas to Merriken's declaration, based on the following law points: That there was a mistake in the subject matter. Defendant contracted to pay Plaintiff in case he got less than 77, while Plaintiff contracted to pay Defendant and if he got just 77 no more and no less. There being a mistake of subject matter, there was no contract. Secondly, the contract was tainted with fraud on the part of the Plaintiff, and hence voidable at option of Defendant, who duly declared the contract void.

Thirdly, the equitable principle of estoppel applied, hence Plaintiff would not be allowed to profit by his fraud.

Fourthly, the contract was a gaming contract, hence void as against public policy.

Fifthly, Defendant had the right of Locus Poenitentiar (see Turner vs. Thompson, 107 Ky., 647), which he exercised. Judgment was rendered for Defendant.

The Plaintiff and his fellow classmen, not being satisfied with the verdict, which was clearly a victory of a Junior over an Intermediate, took the law into their own hands and attempted to assault Joseph. A scuffle ensued, in which several hats were broken, but the attempt was unsuccessful, due to the excellent sprinting done by Joseph. The Juniors have threatened to avenge the wrong done their classmate.

⚜

Entertainment and Reception

The Dean and Faculty of the Baltimore Law School tendered a reception and supper to the students and alumni of the school on Wednesday evening, February the 12th. The reception was given in connection with an entertainment of the Taney Club of the Baltimore Law School.

The Taney Club rendered an interesting program, including a piano solo by Mr. Lawrence Goodman, of the Peabody Institute; a violin solo by Master Seveley, also of the Peabody; vocal solos by Dr. J. Schvanenfeld and Mr. Mark Jackson; an oration by Mr. Chester F. Morrow; a lecture by Prof. James U. Dennis, of the Faculty of the Baltimore Law School, and a debate on the inevitability of socialism. Messrs. H. Gilpin Sutton and Mark Jackson supported the affirmative of the debate and Messrs. R. C. McKee and Roy Roush were the negative. The judges, who were selected from the faculty, were Hon. Alfred S. Niles, Messrs. Randolph Barton, Jr., and James U. Dennis, who decided in favor of the negative.

⚜

Mr. Delone is liable to be charged extra this half by the Faculty for lodging, having slept during all the lectures.

If Mr. Johnson suffers with indigestion it will be his own fault because "chewing of the rag wears the teeth down."

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Junior Class Meeting

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Junior Class took place on Tuesday, February 18, at which Mr. R. C. McKee was elected to fill the chair of the retiring President and Mr. Kaufman was elected Treasurer. A committee was appointed for the purpose of promoting a social and fraternal feeling among the members of the class, consisting of Messrs. Daniel C. Joseph, Edwin L. Johnson and Torrence D. Overcash.

How we pity the next Junior class which will enter these sacred portals! Nuff sed!

The ice cream at the Faculty reception must have been good. Webb Smith ate five pieces in five minutes!! And Andy White!?!!?!

Oh! that thesis!

The dear Doctor has grown weary of trying to conceal his ever-increasing tendency to somnia behind his hand or someone's back, so the other evening he rested his weary head on the table and went sound to sleep—and the Professor kept right on. He works so hard! (?)

3,000 words, and I can't think of ONE.

Owing to the tremendous demands for Herman's wallpaper notes he has decided to rewrite them.

The Law Department has added a new addition to its library, Messrs. Herman and Sturtevant having rented a special room for reading purposes. .

We like to see studious members in our midst, but we do not like to see all the law books transferred from the library, especially when others are desirous of reading them.

Several changes have been made in the Faculty for the coming year.

Messrs. Kelly and Kunkle will lecture on Pleading and Criminal Procedure.

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WORCESTER, MASS., Feb. 10, 1908.

DR. EMIL NOVAK, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir—I hope you will pardon my delay in sending you my subscription fee. I was, of course, glad to learn that the Alumni Journal and the Triangle had combined, for I think it is much better to have just the one paper than to divide working forces and mental energies between two. I always enjoy the Alumni Triangle, and wish that every alumnus could be reached with each issue.

Enclosed please find one dollar for my subscription for 1908. I shall try this year to be present in Baltimore for the commencement and for the annual alumni reunion.

Yours truly,
A. K. YOOSUF.

HUTTONSVILLE, W. VA., Feb. 8, '08.

DR. EMIL NOVAK, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Doctor—Enclosed find one dollar for the Alumni Triangle and membership fee in the Alumni Association of the Baltimore Medical College.

Respectfully,
P. BOSWORTH.

DR. EMIL NOVAK, Baltimore:

Dear Sir—I have just written the business manager of the TRIANGLE to see if I can secure a complete file of the Alummi paper for the last three years. I find it is the best method to keep tabs on the doings of old B. M. C. fellows and will be an interesting history to refer to in after years. Have just been fortunate enough to have been promoted to Junior Physician here, with quite a substantial raise in salary. Our annual reports, although sent to the printer in November, have just arrived and I am going to send you one.

Sincerely yours,
B. F. ANDREWS, '06.

Dear Sir—I am sending you a copy of letter which a stove-dealer received recently from a Frenchman:

Deer sir—I receve de Stove which i by from you alrite—but for why don't you sen me no feet i am loose to me my customers Something by no having de feet, an dats no ver pleasure for me. Wat in de matter in you? is not ma trade moneys so good like an oder mans? You loose to me ma trade an i am Ver angrie for dat—An now I tell you dat you are a dam phool and no goods. i sen you back your stove at once tomorrow for sure bekaus you are such damphoolishness peoples.

your respectively
JEAN LE CAULLINE.

P. S.—After i write you dis letter i fine de feet in de oven. excuse to me.
January 31, 1908.

New England Alumni Meeting

Dr. C. S. Gilman, '96, secretary of the New England Alumni Association of the Baltimore Medical College, has sent out notices for the next meeting of the association, which will be held on Wednesday evening, March 11, at the Quincy House, Boston. The following papers will be read:

Eclampsia—Dr. F. J. Plummer, '96, Malden, Mass.

Septic Peritonitis—Dr. E. R. Lynch, '96, Brattleboro, Vt.

In addition to this interesting scientific program, the society will consider several business matters of considerable importance, especially the report of the Committee on Revision of the By-Laws. Arrangements will probably also be made for the annual meeting of the association, which is usually held in Boston sometime in June.

Dr. John K. Hammaker, '05, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., has been quite ill at the Harrisburg Hospital with septicemia, and we were informed a short time ago that it was feared that amputation of the middle finger of the right hand might be necessary. We have had no news of the doctor since that time, but trust that he has fully recovered without being obliged to submit to such an unfortunate alternative.

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The Benefit Ball

In a recent issue of the Alumni Triangle we made mention of the fact that a much needed improvement had been made at the Maryland General Hospital in the erection of a fine new surgical suite consisting of two new operating rooms, anaesthetizing room, sterilizing room, dressing room, etc. Unfortunately, however, no provision was made for tiling the floor of the new addition, the original plan being to cover the wooden floor with linoleum. This idea, however, did not meet with the approval of a number of those interested in the matter, and especially of Sister Du Paul, who has had supervision of the surgical nursing at the hospital for a number of years, and whose more ambitious ideas would not rest content with the modest type of floor proposed by the faculty. Her enthusiasm in advocating a tile floor for the new surgery soon communicated itself to others, and ways and means were discussed for bringing about the desired result. At this point the Nurses' Alumni Association of the Maryland General Hospital stepped into the breach and proposed that a benefit ball be given to defray at least a part of the expenses of a new tile floor. The idea was at once hailed as at least a partial solution of the problem, and active preparations were at once entered upon for the event.

The benefit ball was held at Lehmann's Hall on February 28, and was in every sense of the word a most successful affair. Too much credit cannot be given to the committee of the Nurses' Alumni Association, which consisted of Misses Price, Bosley and Woodward, for their untiring efforts to make the occasion the big success it proved to be. Sister Du Paul also deserves much credit for the active interest she took in the preparations. All in all, the affair was one of the most pleasant functions in the social history of the Hospital or College, and a handsome sum of money was realized toward accomplishing the desired end. The chaperons were Mesdames T. W. Keown, E. B. Freeman, Arthur Hebb, E. L. Whitney, E. J. Kilbourn, Wm. Caspari and T. B. Marden. The entertainment committee consisted of Dr. W. W. Bowen, chairman; Drs. Emil Novak and Merritt Brice; Messrs. J. E. Connolly, C. C. Wiley, H. H. Bard and S. Trimble.

Dr. C. B. Faunce, '04, formerly resident physician at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, has taken up the special practice of diseases of the eye and ear, in Boston.

Dr. B. W. Carey, '05, formerly of the house staff of the Maryland General Hospital, is practicing at Fitchburg, Mass., and is reported to be doing very well.

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New Jersey Alumni Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey Alumni Association of the Baltimore Medical College was held on the evening of March 5 at the Di Jianne Parlors, 17 Central avenue, Newark, N. J., and proved to be a most enjoyable affair. The attendance was somewhat smaller than usual on account of the fact that a number of the members were obliged to be present at another important function, which, unfortunately, was held on the same evening, but even so there was a very creditable number of alumni present. Dr. Fletcher F. Carman, '01, of Montclair, N. J., the secretary of the association, was unable to attend the meeting on account of the serious illness of his wife, while Dr. H. S. Wheeler, '97, of Whippany, N. J., the vice-president, was detained on account of his own illness. Dr. Wheeler has been suffering with a partial paraplegia following a severe attack of diphtheria. Resolutions of sympathy with Drs. Carman and Wheeler and regret at their misfortune were adopted by the association, and the secretary pro tem. was instructed to send copies of the resolutions to the respective gentlemen.

The society then proceeded to a discussion of the question of the requirements for membership in the association. Heretofore every graduate of the Baltimore Medical College in New Jersey had been considered a member of the association, but a motion was offered amending the constitution so that an additional requirement for membership should be the payment of annual dues of one dollar. This motion was unanimously carried.

The association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:

President—Dr. D. J. O'Brien, '04, of Orange, N. J.

Vice-President—Dr. M. K. Willoughby, '01, of Roselle Park, N. J.

Treasurer—Dr. R. E. Meyers, '97, of Lottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.

Secretary—L. N. Blank, '04, of Orange, N. J.

Executive Committee—Dr. F. R. Di Matteo, '03, of Newark, N. J., chairman; Drs. Alfred Stahl, '06, Newark, N. J.; J. J. Ritter, '01, Paterson, N. J.; T. W. Belout, '97, Stirling, N. J.; S. B. Sprague, '06, of Jersey City, N. J.

The business meeting was followed by the annual banquet, at which the president-elect, Dr. D. J. O'Brien, acted as toastmaster. The guest of honor was Dr. John D. Blake, Professor of Operative Surgery at the Baltimore Medical College, and the address of Professor Blake was, of course, the feature of the evening's program. He took as his

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topic "The Baltimore Medical College," and in an interesting manner he depicted the earlier struggles of the College to gain a foothold in the world of medical education, the great strides it has made in recent years, its present high position in the medical world, and the hopes and aspirations which are entertained for its future. He urged the members of the association to remain loyal to their Alma Mater, assuring them that the faculty still feel a kindly interest in their fortunes and progress. The address was in every way thoroughly characteristic of the speaker and was thoroughly enjoyed by all who heard it.

The president-elect, Dr. O'Brien, responded to the toast, "The New Jersey Alumni Association." Others who spoke were Drs. Di Matteo, Meyers, Belout and Blank. On the whole the meeting was a most successful one, and all who attended it must have carried away pleasant memories of the occasion.

Alumni Club Meeting

The regular quarterly meeting and banquet of the Alumni Social and Literary Club of the Baltimore Medical College was held at the Eutaw House on Thursday evening, February 27. There was a creditable attendance of local alumni, covers being laid for about 25 men. The president of the club, Dr. J. Harry Ullrich, '97, acted as toastmaster of the evening. Dr. S. K. Merrick spoke upon "The Doctor as a Financier," and Dr. David Streett upon "The Baltimore Medical College," while Drs. E. L. Whitney, W. B. Perry, J. K. B. E. Seegar and Arthur Hebb also responded to toasts. This organization has now been in existence several years, and has done good work in bringing together in a social way the local alumni of the Baltimore Medical College and members of its teaching staff. The Clinical Society, which holds monthly scientific meetings at the College, is, furthermore, merely an offshoot of the Alumni Club, its work being arranged by a committee of the latter. So that, in more ways than one, the Alumni Club fulfils an important function in connection with the College, and is deserving of the hearty support of all who have the interests of the institution at heart.

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PROBES

Straub: "We Germans must togetter stik."

Campbell, '09: "My favorite in dress goods is Brown."

Custer to Curtin: "Where were you, Bill?"

"Why, I was just over to see Emmer."

Ferras, '11: "Say, Dr. Todd, I don't believe the inguinal hernia is in the lower extremity!"

The numerous medicine cases in the hands of Freshmen would lead one to believe that illness among the sick will soon be eliminated.

Travaskis, '11: "When will you know that you are prepared for an examination?"

Dr. Marden: "After you have taken it!"

Travaskis, '11, is fearful lest the temperature of cows should reach such a point that internal Pasteurization of milk will result.

Dr. Novak.—"McKelvey, can you describe the outer surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone?"

Answer.—"No, sir."

Dr. M.—"What surface can you describe?"

Answer.—"Superior surface."

In Dissecting Room.—Dr. Beyers, in description of viscera, etc.: "This is the liver."

Vadenais.—"How much does the liver weigh?"

Dr. Beyers.—"Look it up."

Vadenais (after 10 minutes' search).—"Doctor, I have found it."

Dr. Beyers.—"How much does it weigh?"

Vadenais.—"Fifty pounds."

O'Connor, '09, conducting a quiz with his room-mate:

"What are postmortem warts?"

Maxwell smiled a cynical smile.

O'Connor repeated the question soberly.

Maxwell.—"You durn fool! Would you treat a man's warts after he's dead?"

⚜

Campbell, '09, to Become a Benedict

Fleming, '09, is greatly worried over his roommate, J. W. Campbell. He noted that every evening at a certain hour Campbell would leave his studies and the room, and would not return until late. His actions became so mysterious and unusual that Fleming as a friend and classmate thought it his duty to discover if possible the cause of his fellow student's peculiar actions and neglect of studies. So the next evening he followed cautiously and found him in the sewing room, busily engaged in the act of dressmaking. It is needless to say the dressmaker is one of Baltimore's most beautiful and charming ladies, and of course this accounts for the embryo doctor's absenting himself so frequently from his room. The supposition is that Campbell will cross the sea of matrimony in the near future.

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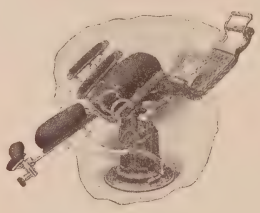

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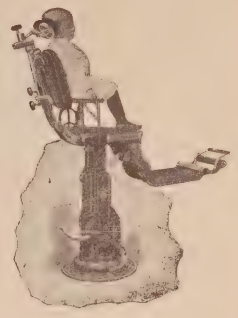

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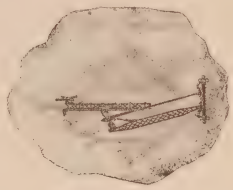

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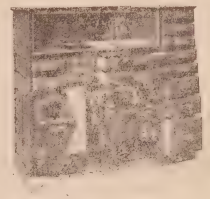

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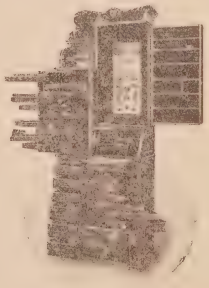

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Clinical Society Meets

The regular montnly meeting of the Clinical Society of the Baltimore Medical College was held in the College Amphitheatre on Wednesday evening, February 26. In the absence of the chairman, Dr. J. M. H. Rowland, Dr. Charles O'Donovan presided. A good-sized audience of alumni and students was present, and the various papers elicited interesting and spirited discussion. The program was as follows:

1. The Present Status of the Etiology of New Growths.....Dr. F. J. Kirby
   Discussed by Drs. Cone, Novak and Cassidy.
2. Treatment of Keloids by X-Rays. Dr. H. F. Cassidy
   Discussed by Dr. Novak and Mr. Kulcyzski.
3. Significance of Pain in Pelvic Disease.....Dr. Emil Novak
   Discussed by Drs. Kirby, Cone and O'Donovan.
   This paper will be published in "The American Journal of Obstetrics" in the near future.

Class-marks.

Did it ever occur to you that every class has a wind-mill or two; a smart aleck; a few chronic loafers; an old fogy that the class would be better off without; a comical genius who laughs an idiotic laugh everytime he says anything; some idlers with the caboose of their trousers worn smooth as glass; a swelled-head who can make a full measurement of others faults, who is eternally on the kick and who is completely soaked with the idea that all his class-mates are "going to the dogs," and who makes it his business to hang out the soiled laundry of his associates; a fellow who when seeing his class-mates bubbling with enthusiasm, with bright hopes of the future, delight to gratify the desires of idle listeners by circulating gossip of questionable character predicting the mortality of successful members in his own class; a half-awake member of his class who has become a dyspeptic nuisance and an unavoidable menace; a conscientious wise acre who delights in prophesying who's going to be "the who" in the future, and how to run other people's business, but who has been a dismal failure of his own, a failing fountain of horrible examples and reminiscences and doleful experiences and who is usually close kin and on very intimate terms with complete failures and awful disasters?

We are not envious when another individual eats food we cannot digest, and he is none the less our friend, but we outrightly despise that same individual when he circulates gossip which is of such questionable character as not to warrant its utterances.

Schiller once said, "Little-minded people's tho'ts move in such small circles that five minutes' conversation gives you an arc long enough to determine their whole curve." How true! How appropriate a golden text for the class-mark! Perhaps, though, the cause for it all lies in the following, and in reading it, let a word to the otherwise wise be sufficient:

"Some folks can't mind their business
The reason is, you'll find
They either have no business,
Or else they have no mind."

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